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TODGARH TEHSIL IRRIGATION.

The Tanks in Todgarh Tehsil have been divided into three systems.

1. Those draining West into the Luni River.
2. „ North-East into the Khari River.
3. „ East around Dawair which drain towards the Banas.

The tanks are thus grouped:—

System.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Misc.	Foreign.	Total.
Luni River ...	8	3	29	...	...	40
Khari „ ...	12	6	34	...	...	52
Dawair ...	2	0	3	...	...	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	9	66	...	...	97
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

There are two other tanks in Todgarh, i.e., two in Kalalia village which are on the Rupana system of Beawar Tehsil (Jhampadah No. 43/32 and Rodadah 44/33). And in this book Harela and Ghamela Tanks of Khera Kalan village are counted as one only, whereas Mr. Whiteway numbered them separately i.e., 46/43 and 47/44.

A difference of three tanks from Mr. Whiteway's list, in which the total is 100.

(Sd.) H. C. SANDERS,

CAMP AJMER,

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

The 22nd March 1916.

Rajputana.

TODGARH TEHSIL IRRIGATION.

LUNI GROUP.

LUNI RIVER SYSTEM.

TODGARH TEHSIL.

Class.	Serial No.	Page No.	No. of Tank.	NAME OF TANK.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity. C. ft.	Run-off. Inches.	Flood over Weir. Cusecs.	Length of Weir.	Depth of Crest.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
						Net.	Gross.						Latitude.	Longitude.	
I	1	6	94	Sadulka Chaura	Kakra	0.40	...	1,750,000	1.9	420	61'	1.7'	25° 51'	74° 9½'	
III	2	7	11/189	Sanwal	Ball	1.50	...	1,100,000	1.9	1,118	29'	5.2'	25° 40½'	74° 6½'	
I	3	8	93/	Rapat Karyadeh	Kotkerana	5.50	7.00	1,175,000	0.1	3,551	129'	4.1'	25° 51½'	74° 8'	2.
I	4	9	100/	Adithali	Rampura	1.25	...	3,500,000	1.2	975	39'	3.9'	25° 50'	74° 7'	
III	5	10	55/40	Rupaji	Kotkerana	2.05	3.30	1,700,000	0.4	2,050	23'	9.7'	25° 51½'	74° 7'	4.
III	6	11	53/36	Nichhla	Kotkerana	0.38	3.03	3,470,000	3.9	2,202	109'	3.3'	25° 51½'	74° 7'	4, 5.
III	7	12	8/1	Rapat Modi or Morla Ghanger	Bagri	7.92	19.00	.....	...	7,509	223'	3.9'	25° 53'	74° 8'	1, G3, G6.
I	8	13	83/	Naka Bindia	Ball	1.45	...	5,057,000	1.7	1,000	52'	3.4'	25° 49'	74° 7½'	
III	9	14	10/187	Adabala	Ball	0.80	...	5,910,000	1.7	706	11'	7.1'	25° 49½'	74° 8½'	
III	10	15	75/29	Samel	Serna...	1.63	3.53	20,270,000	5.3	2,290	251+50'	4.1'	25° 50'	74° 8'	8, 9.
I	11	16	92/	Rampura	Khormal	0.50	...	4,953,000	4.3	491	65'	1.8'	25° 51'	74° 5'	
III	12	17	52/42	Khormal (Lasania)	Khormal	0.54	...	1,100,000	0.9	521	81'	1.5'	25° 50'	74° 5'	
I	13	18	75/31	Phuta Talab	Serna...	1.01	1.55	1,625,000	0.7	1,146	60'	3.2'	25° 50'	74° 5½'	12.
III	14	19	54/39	Rapat Kerana	Kotkerana	2.23	8.21	1,570,000	0.3	3,898	145'	1.1'	25° 51½'	74° 6½'	11, G13, G10.
III	15	20	28/22	Guphawala	Charpalen	1.60	1.60	.....	..	1,174	14'	8.4'	25° 60½'	74° 3'	
III	16	21	60/17	Gaonw-ke-pas or Bactiwala	Palri	0.55	...	1,223,000	1.5	524	118'	1.3'	25° 48'	74° 7'	

II	17	49/46	Rupnagar	...	...	...	...	0.75	1.30	21,730,000	12.4	1,005	25'	3.2'	25° 48'	74° 54'	
III	18	71/19	Sand bhaga	...	...	...	...	0.42	...	2,217,000	2.3	420	130'	1.0'	25° 47'	74° 03'	
III	19	70/18	Patson-ka-chaura or Patiaon	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.57	1,350,000	3.3	558	36'	2.8	25° 48'	74° 6'	18.
III	20	49/45	Pada nagar	...	...	...	...	1.28	1.85	12,132,000	4.1	1,308	87'	2.8'	25° 48'	74° 5'	18, 10.
III	21	49 & 44	Ghamela and Harela	...	...	...	...	1.23	...	1,743,000	1.6	1,008	44.25'	...	25° 47'	74° 4'	
I	22	90/	Laburi	...	...	...	...	2.10	0.53	13,000,000	2.7	3,339	71'	5.8'	25° 47'	74° 3'	G 17, G 20, 21.
III	23	61/60	Mevasa-wala	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	6,240,000	0.9	332	20'	2.0'	25° 47'	74° 5'	
III	24	14/13	Jogisatra	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.52	1,500,000	1.3	706	60'	2.1'	25° 46'	74° 4'	23.
III	25	13/12	Bara Talab	...	...	...	...	5.50	...	4,370,000	0.3	2,963	215'	2.6'	25° 46'	74° 5'	
III	26	72/23	Bharokan-wala	...	...	...	...	1.50	7.82	1,2730,000	3.7	3,850	161'	3.7'	25° 46'	74° 3'	25, G 24.
I	27	90/	Asan	...	...	...	...	1.70	10.03	18,370,000	4.6	6,600	230'	4.1'	25° 46'	74° 2'	G 22, G 26.
III	28	15/14	Kharanjawala	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	12,330,000	5.3	825	92'	2.1'	25° 46'	74° 2'	
III	29	73/27	Kateo-Hetti	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	241,000	0.1	1,115	87'	2.5'	25° 45'	74° 2'	
III	30	34/57	Bhim	...	...	...	...	0.63	2.13	13,370,000	0.1	1,465	136'	2.2'	25° 45'	74° 2'	20.
III	31	66/61	Loranwala	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	1,085,000	0.6	665	31'	3.5'	25° 45'	74° 3'	
II & III	32	51/56	Richwa	...	...	...	...	1.10	3.48	3,130,000	1.2	2,333	118'	2.6'	25° 46'	74° 12'	31, G 30.
II	33	50/54	Barwa	...	...	...	...	1.50	22.53	2,770,000	0.8	8,522	191'	5.0'	25° 45'	74° 1'	G 27, 28, G 32.
III	34	12/4	Khanawala	...	...	...	...	0.55	...	4,167,000	3.2	525	228'	0.8'	25° 49'	74° 4'	
III	35	30/24	Kakroda	...	...	...	...	2.15	2.70	1,130,000	0.3	1,737	96'	3.1'	25° 48'	74° 3'	11.
III	36	6/9	Kalatola	...	...	...	...	3.10	5.80	3,000,000	1.2	3,083	306'	2.1'	25° 47'	74° 2'	34, 35.
III	37	7/10	Kundawala	...	...	...	...	0.70	0.70	1,243,000	0.7	633	46'	2.7'	25° 47'	74° 1'	
III	38	21/152	Dadalia	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1,000,000	0.4	825	258'	1.0'	25° 43'	73° 58'	
III	39	26/97	Adibat	...	...	...	...	0.33	.38	680,000	0.8	420	3'	1.0'	25° 27'	73° 51'	
III	40	24/95	Chhapalian Chandelaagar...	...	...	...	...	3.75	3.75	20,530,000	2.3	2,224	350'	1.6'	25° 28'	73° 58'	

SADUL KA CHAURA

No. 94.

At Kukra

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I—(Crops).

25° 51' N.: 74° 9½' E.

Five furlongs to the north of mile 23½ of the Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·40 square mile, which is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 1,760,000 c.ft.; water-spread 240,000 s.ft., and the tank is 16·75 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 1·9 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled frequently between 1890 and 1912. The overflow runs along Karyadeh Nala to Rapat Modi No. 8/1.

The dam, which is of earth, is 226 feet long having front and rear slopes with masonry core wall in the centre.

It was constructed in the famine of 1890-1891, but it leaks. Cost, Rs. 5,803.

There is one sluice with an iron valve of 12 inches diameter.

There is no masonry weir, but a cutting which is 61 feet long.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 420 cusecs, or 7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 1·7 foot deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Half a mile to the east of mile $26\frac{1}{2}$ of the Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.5 square mile, which is rocky and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 1,000,000 c.ft.; water-spread, 266,000 s.ft. and the tank is 9.70 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 1.9 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 23 times between 1885 and 1913. The overflow runs into Karyadeh Rapat.

The dam, which is of earth, is 119 feet long, with a masonry core wall in its centre, and was constructed in 1868. The cost is included with Tank No. 10/187.

There is no sluice, and no irrigation is being done. The tank, however, has a good influence on the neighbouring wells.

There is one weir, 28 feet long.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 1,118 cusecs, or 40 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 5.2 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

SANWAL TANK

No. 11/189.

At BALI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

$25^{\circ} 49\frac{1}{2}'$ N.: $74^{\circ} 6\frac{1}{2}'$ E.

KARYADEH RAPAT

No. 93.

At KOTKERANA
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crops).

25° 51½' N.: 74° 8' E.

One mile to the north of mile 24½, Beawar-Dewair Road.

The gross catchment area is 7·00 square miles, whereas the net is 5·5 square miles. It is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 1,175,000 c.ft.; water-spread, 370,000 a.ft., and the tank is 9·6 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 0·1 inch would fill the tank.

The rapat filled frequently.

The overflow after it joins the main Karyadeh Nala runs into Rapat Modi No. 8/1.

The rapat or dam is 242 feet long, of masonry stone in line with the front slope pitched. It was constructed during the famine of 1890-1891 and cost Rs. 5,179.

There is no sluice but outlets.

The centre section of the rapat is low, forming a weir 129 ft. long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 3,55½ cusecs, or 27·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 5·1 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Half a mile north-east of mile 26½, Jessukhern-Todgarh Camel Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.25 square mile. It is hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 3,500,000 cubic feet, water-spread 717,225 square feet, and the tank is 15 feet deep.

A run-off of 1.2 inch would fill the tank.

The dam is of earth 370 feet long, with pitched front slope. It was constructed during 1912-1913. Cost, Rs. 5,838.

There is one sluice.

The weir has not yet been raised to its full height and has now a gap in it, 38 feet wide. Its length will be 75 feet, giving a discharge of 13 cusecs per foot-run or a flood 2½ feet deep.

It overflows into Rupaji Tank No. 55.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

ADITHALI TANK

No.

At AMARPURA
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (fixed).
25° 50' N.; 74° 7' E.

RUPAJI TANK

No. 55/40.

At KOTKERANA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 51½' N.; 74° 7' E.

One and a half mile to the north-west of Jessakhara Inspection House.

The gross catchment area is 3·3 square miles. Above it is Adithali, so the net is 2·05. It is partly hilly and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 1,700,000 c.ft. and the water-spread 320,000 s.ft.

The tank is 12·7 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 0·40 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 8 times between 1892 to 1913.

The dam is of earth 396 feet long, protected in the rear by a retaining wall of dry stone.

It was constructed in 1874. Cost included with Nichla tank No. 53/36.

There is no sluice but irrigation is carried out by "Odas."

There is no artificial weir, but a natural rock one 23 feet long.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 2,020 cusecs, or 88 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 8·7 feet deep, but as it leaks this amount never comes over the weir.

It overflows into Nichhla Tank No. 53.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

One and a half mile to the north-west of Jessakhern Inspection House.

The gross catchment is 3.68 square miles while the net is 0.38 square mile only. It is partly hilly and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 3,470,000 c.ft.; water-spread 4,70,000 s.ft., and the tank is 16.32 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 3.9 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 15 times between 1886 and 1913. The overflow runs through Khajuri ka Nala to Rapat Modi No. 8/1.

The dam is of earth 158 feet long, with masonry face wall and dry-stone retaining wall at the back. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848. Cost, Rs. 1,018.

There is no sluice. The irrigation is done by means of "Odas."

There is a weir 109 feet long.

The flood discharge of the gross catchment is 2,202 cusecs, or 20.2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 3.3 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

NICHHLA TANK

No. 53/36.

At KOTKERANA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25 51½' N.; 74° 7' E.

**MORIA GHANGER
MODI RAPAT OR
MORIA JHANGAR**

No. 8/1.

At BAGRI

(Todgarh Tehsil)

Class III (fixed).

25° 58' N.; 74° 8' E.

Two miles to the north-west of mile 24,
Beawar-Dewair Road.

The gross catchment area is 19·00 square miles, whereas the net is 7·92 square miles. It is partly hilly.

Capacity, nil, the tank having silted up.

The Rapat itself serves as weir and dam, 295 feet long. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848. There is also one sluice.

The flood discharge from the gross catchment area is 7·508 cusecs, or 25·4 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood 3·9 feet deep.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

One mile to the south-east of mile 27, Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.45 square mile. It is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 5,967,000 c.ft., water-spread 777,000 s.ft.; and the tank is 26.20 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 1.7 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 17 times between 1892 and 1912. The overflow runs into Samel Tank No. 75/29.

The dam is of earth 194 feet long, a new construction in the famine of 1890-1891 with pitched front slope. Cost. Rs. 4,803.

There is one sluice and outlets in weir.

The sluice is provided with an iron valve, 12 inches diameter.

There is a weir 52 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 1.090 cusecs, or 21.0 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 3.4 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

NAKA BINDIA

No. 83.

At BALI
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crops).

25° 49' N.; 74° 71' E.

ADABALA TANK

No. 10/187.

At BALI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 49½' N.; 74° 6½' E.

Three-quarters of a mile to the south-east of milestone 26 of Jessakhara-Todgarh-Beawar Camel Road.

The catchment area is 0·80 square mile, which is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 5,810,000 cubic feet and water-spread 1,000,000 square feet.

A run-off from the catchment of 1·7 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 14 times between 1892 and 1910. The overflow runs into Samel Tank No. 75/29.

The dam is of earth 161 feet long, with core wall of stone masonry in lime. It was constructed in 1837-1848 and strengthened during the famine of 1819-1892. Cost, Rs. 1,605 + Rs. 303 = 1,908.

There are a sluice and outlets in the weir which serve for irrigation.

There is a weir 11 feet long. The flood discharge from the catchment is 706 cusecs, or 67·6 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 7·1 feet deep. It has been observed 4½ feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Three-quarters of a mile to the north-west of mile-post 27 of Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross catchment area is 3·88 square miles, whereas the net is 2·18. It is hilly and cultivable, but undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 20,270,000 c.ft.; water-spread 2,570,000 s.ft., and the tank is 20·5 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 5·3 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1885 and 1912, being helped by the overflow of the tanks above.

The overflow after passing over the Kerana Rapat No. 54/39 flows along the Khajuri ka Nala into Marwar territory.

The dam is of earth 298 feet long, with lime masonry face wall and a retaining wall. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848 and is 298 feet long. Cost, Rs. 406.

There are three sluices and two outlets in weir.

There is an artificial weir 50 feet long and a natural one 25 feet long; in all 75 feet.

The flood discharge of the catchment area is 2,290 cusecs, or 30·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4·4 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

SAMEL TANK

No. 75/29.

At SERMA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 50' N.; 74° 6' E.

RAMPURA TANK

No. 92.

At KHORMAL
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crops).

25° 51' N.: 74° 5' E.

Two miles to the north-west of mile 28 of Jessakhern-Todgarh Camel Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 33 square miles. It is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 4,953,000 c.ft., water-spread 640,000 s.ft., and the tank is 16 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 4·3 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled only 5 times between 1892 and 1913.

The overflow runs into Rapat Kerana No. 54/39.

The dam is 473 feet long and consists of earth, with regular slopes constructed in the famine of 1890-1891. Cost, Rs. 2,543.

There is one sluice.

There is a weir 65 feet long in cutting.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 491 cusecs, or 7·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 1·8 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

One mile to the west of milestone 28, Jessakhera-Todgarh Camel Road.

The net and gross catchment is 0.54 square mile.

The catchment is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 1,100,000 s.ft.; water-spread 560,000 s.ft. and the tank is 5.31 feet deep.

A run-off of 0.9 inch would fill the tank.

The tank fills frequently.

It overflows into tank No. 76/31, Phuta Talab at Serma

The dam is of earth, protected to rear by dry-stone retaining wall, and is 5.59 feet long. Cost, Rs. 360. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848.

There is no sluice.

There are two weirs, 31 and 50 feet, with a combined length of 81 r.ft.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 524 cusecs, or 6.4 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 1.6 foot deep.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

KHORMAL (LASANIA) TANK.

No. 52/42.

At KHORMAL

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 50' N.; 74° 5' E.

PHUTA TALAB.

No. 76/31.

At SERMA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crop).

25° 50' N.; 74° 54' E.

One mile to the north-west of milestone 28, Jessakhern-Todgarh Camel Road.

The net catchment is 1.01 square mile. Above it is Khormal of 0.54 square mile, so the gross catchment area is 1.55 square mile. It is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 1,625,000 c.ft.; water-spread 430,000 square feet, and the tank is 9.8 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 0.7 inch would fill the tank.

The tank fills frequently. The overflow after passing through Rapat Kerana No. 54/39 runs through Khajuri ka nala into Marwar territory.

The dam is of earth 162 feet long, with front slope pitched in stone. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848. Cost, Rs. 406.

There is no sluice but outlets in weir. No irrigation is done, there being no land below.

There is a weir 60 feet long. The flood discharge of the gross catchment is 1,146 cusecs, or 19 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 32 feet deep.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

Three miles to the west of Jessakhora
Inspection House.

The net catchment is 2.28 s.m.

Above it are the Semla group of 3.88 s.m.,
the Phuta group of 1.55 s.m., and Rampura
of 50 s.m., so the gross catchment is 8.21.

The capacity of the tank is 1,870,000 c.ft.;
water-spread 390,000 s.ft., and the tank is
10.51 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 0.3 inch
would fill the tank.

The tank fills frequently.

The overflow runs into the Khajuri ka nala
into Marwar territory.

The dam or rapat which is of masonry
stone in lime, was constructed between 1837
and 1848, and is 230 feet long. Cost, Rs. 373.

There is no sluice but outlets which are
not used, as the irrigation is done by
"Odas" only.

The gap 145 feet long between the wings
of Rapat serves as a weir.

The flood discharge of the catchment is
39.98 cusecs, or 27.6 cusecs per foot-run,
which would cause a flood 4.1 feet deep.

There are neither Government distri-
butaries nor feeders.

KERANA RAPAT.

No. 54/89.

At KOT KERANA
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).
25° 51' N.; 74° 61' E.

GUPHAWALA TANK.

No 28/22.

At CHARPALAN
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed)

25° 50' N.: 74° 8' E.

Five miles west of Jessakhara Inspection House.

The net and gross catchment is 1·6 square mile. It is hilly and undulating.

It has silted up entirely.

The dam is of earth 600 feet long, with dry-stone masonry wall to either side. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848. Cost, Rs. 90.

There are no sluices.

There is a natural weir 14 feet long. The flood discharge is 1,174 cusecs, or 84 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood 8·4 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Close to Palri village, two miles south-east of milestone 29, Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The net and gross catchment, which is rocky, is .55 square mile.

Capacity—

At 190.0 R. L. ...	...	104,000 c.ft.
195.0	...	854,000 „
200.0	...	1,929,000 „

Maximum depth 13.5 feet.

Water-spread—

At 190.0	...	120,000 s.ft.
195.0	...	180,000 „
200.0	...	220,000 „

A run-off from the catchment of 1.5 inch would fill the tank, the average rainfall at Jessakhara between 1885 and 1900 being 20.1 inches.

The dam is 118 feet long and of masonry, across a narrow gorge, constructed between 1837 and 1848. The combined cost of this and two others in Palri village was Rs. 1,345. This dam serves as a weir.

The storm discharge would be 524 cusecs, or say 4.5 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood 1.3 feet deep.

It overflows frequently into Rupnagar Tank No. 49/46.

There is one sluice with masonry duct 63 feet long. The irrigated fields are considerably lower than the tank.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

The overflow of this tank is important for Rupnagar tank, so this tank should not be enlarged.

GAONW KE PAS
Or
BAORIWALA TANK.

No. 69/17.

At PALRI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 46' N.: 74° 7' E.

RUPNAGAR TANK.

No. 49/46.

At KHERA KALAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

IN RUPNAGAR VILLAGE

Class II (variable).

IN ASAN VILLAGE

Class III (fixed).

25° 48' N.; 74° 51' E.

The tank is one furlong north-east of Rupnagar village and three furlongs from milestone 29 on the Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The net area is 0.75 square mile. Above it is Baoriwala No. 69/17 of 0.55 square mile, so the gross catchment is 1.30 square mile. It is mostly hilly with one-sixth area cultivated.

Capacity—

At 85.0 R. L.	...	500,000	c.ft.
90.0	"	4,030,000	"
95	"	11,172,600	"
100.0 (weir)	...	21,730,000	"

Water-spread—

At 85.0	...	300,000	s.ft.
70.0	...	1,112,000	"
95.0	...	1,745,000	"
100.0	...	2,478,000	"

The maximum depth is 20 feet, which can be entirely run off.

The run-off of net catchment area required to fill the tank is 12.4 inches.

Taking the Baoriwala Tank No. 69/17 into account the storage of the two (23,659,000 c.ft.) is equivalent to a run-off of 7.8 inches.

The average rainfall at Jessakhara is 20.1 inches.

The dam was constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 8,657. Further expenditure in 1878 of Rs. 1,960 was incurred.

It consists of an earthen bank dry-stone back wall. It is 226 feet long.

There are two weirs, one at each end of bank, 14 feet and 11 feet, totalling 25 feet.

The flood discharge of the gross catchment would be 1,005 cusecs, or 40.2 cusecs per foot of weir, giving a depth of 5.2 feet, but owing to its size compared to its catchment, as a matter of fact it rarely overflows, so the possibility of increasing its catchment might be considered.

In 1892 it overflowed three inches.

The tank overflows into Laburi Tank No. 90.

There are no Government feeders nor distributaries to this tank.

There are three sluices.

There are some nine wells below and seven wells above the bank affected by it.

The gross and net catchment is 0.42 square mile of hills, and some cultivation and embanked fields checking the flow into the tank.

Capacity—

At 190.0 R. L.	...	328,000 c.ft.
195.0	... ..	1,000,000 „
200.0	... ..	2,217,500 „

Water-spread—

At 190.0	... ..	82,000 s.ft.
195.0	... ..	187,000 „
200.0	... ..	300,000 „

The maximum depth is 14 feet.

A run-off of 2.3 inches of rainfall would fill the tank, which readily overflows. The average rainfall at Jessakhern is 20.1 inches.

The dam and weir combined is a fine wall of masonry founded on rock 130 feet long. It was built between 1837 and 1848. Its separate cost is not known.

There are two sluices, which are difficult to handle when the water level is high.

There are no Government feeders nor distributaries.

The overflow, which occurs once in three years on an average, is into Pataonwala Tank No. 70/18.

The flood discharge is 420 cusecs, or 3.2 cusecs per foot-run, giving a depth of one foot only on weir.

SAND BHAGA TANK.

No. 71/19.

At PALRI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 47½' N.: 74° 6½' E.

PATAON-KA-CHAURA

Or

PATAONWALA

No. 70/18.

At PALRI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 48' N.; 74° 6' E

The village of Palri is just four furlongs north of the dam.

The gross catchment area is .57 square mile and net .15 square mile only, Sandbhaga Tank, No. 71/19, with a catchment of .12 square mile, being above it.

The catchment is hard and hilly.

Catchment—

At 92.5 (sluice level) ...	31,000 c.ft.
„ 96.0 „ ...	360,000 „
„ 100.0 (weir) ...	1,336,000 „

Water-spread—

At 92.5 ...	92,500 s.ft.
„ 96.0 ...	142,000 „
„ 100.0 ...	346,000 „

The maximum depth of the tank is 9.5 ft.

A run-off of 3.8 inches from the net area would fill the tank. And a run-off of 2.7 inches from the gross area should fill the two tanks, this and Sandbhaga, No. 71/19.

The average rainfall at Jessakhera is 20.1 inches.

The dam consists of an earthen embankment 508 feet long, with a masonry semi-circular face wall. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848. Its cost is unknown.

There is a masonry weir at the north of the bund and a natural rock weir 28 feet long, which latter is one foot higher than the former. It rarely overflows.

The overflow is into the Padabagar Tank No. 48/45.

Irrigation is from “odas” from the nullah bed and from two sluices.

There are no Government feeders nor distributaries.

The flood discharge for the gross area is 558 cusecs, which would give a crest of 3.2 feet on the lower weir and 2.3 on a natural weir.

The highest flood observed by villagers was 2 feet on the artificial weir.

Close to the 30th milestone of the Jessakhhera-Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross area is 1·85 square mile, but above it are Pataonwala Tank No. 70/18 with ·15 square mile catchment and Sandbhaga Tank No. 71/19 with ·42 square mile catchment, leaving a net area of 1·28 square mile. Of this area one-tenth is cultivated, the rest hilly and rocky, with steep slopes.

Capacity—

At 87·5 (sluice level)	672,000 c.ft.
92·0	3,192,000 „
96·0	6,912,000 „
100·0 (weir)	12,132,000 „

Water-spread—

At 87·5	...	...	320,000 s.ft.
92·0	...	...	800,000 „
96·0	...	...	1,060,000 „
100·0	...	...	1,555,000 „

The maximum depth is 18·8 feet.

A run-off of 4·1 inches of rainfall on the net area would fill the tank, and a run-off of 3·6 inches should fill all the three tanks on the gross area. The nearest raingango is Jessakhhera, and the average fall there is 20·1 inches.

The tank overflowed 9 times in 22 years ending 1913.

The dam is in four parts. The first (530 feet) is a stiff earthen bank originally made in 1846 and strengthened in 1889. The second is the main bund, and is connected with the weir. It is 316 feet long. It has a core wall up to water level and has a talus wall for 130 feet of stone masonry in lime. This was made in 1846 but breached in 1872, and was reconstructed in 1874 and strengthened in 1889. The third and fourth (100 feet long) are of earth and were made in 1889.

The weir, which is 87 feet long, was built between 1892 and 1913. It is situated on rock and is in good order. It has overflowed 9 times in 22 years.

It overflows into the Asan Tank No. 99.

The discharge of the gross area would be 1,308 cusecs, or 15 cusecs per foot-run, or a flood 2·8 feet deep.

There are three sluices. The channel of the one in first dam is difficult to keep clean, being very narrow and wants improving.

There are no Government feeders nor distributaries to the tank.

When the level falls below sluice level baskets and "odas" are used for irrigation.

PADABAGAR TANK.

No. 48/45.

At KHERA-KALAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 48' N.; 71° 5' E.

HARELA AND GHAMELA TANKS.

No. 46/43 and 47/44
At KHERA KALAN
(Todgarh Tehsil).
Class III (fixed).
25° 47' N.; 74° 41' E.

Along milestone 31 of Jessakhern-Todgarh Canal Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1·28 square mile, of which three-eighths is cultivable, the rest hilly.

The combined capacity is $4,450,000 + 1,293,000 = 4,743,000$ c.ft. The water-spread is 1,956,000 s.ft. and the depth of tank is 10 feet and 3·7 feet respectively.

A run-off of 1·6 inch would be required to fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1892 and 1913.

Ghamela has two dams of earth with dry-stone face wall 328 and 256 feet long. Harela has a dam of earth only, constructed between 1837 and 1848.

There are no sluices, but outlets.

There is a weir 4 feet long in Harela and one 25' in Ghamela, in all 29 feet.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,005 cusecs, or 35 cusecs per foot-run, or a flood 4·8 feet deep.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

The tank lies to the west of milestone 32 of the Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross catchment area is 6.53 square miles, but above it are the tanks shown on abstract on page 5, which leaves a net catchment of 2.1 square miles only. About one-third of this is cultivable, the rest being hilly and rocky.

Capacity—

At 90.0 R. L.	...	500,000	c.ft.
95.0	...	4,830,000	„
100.0 (weir)	...	13,000,000	„

Water-spread --

At 90.0	...	500,000	s.ft.
95.0	...	1,500,000	„
100.0	...	2,000,000	„

The maximum depth is 13 feet.

The run-off of the net area required to fill the tank is 2.7 inches and the average rainfall at Jessakhara is 20.1 inches.

The tank filled 12 times in the 22 years between 1891 and 1892. Cost, Rs. 12,359.

The dam is of earth 775 feet long, founded on rock. The front face is pitched. The weir is on rock 71 feet long only, sufficient possibly for the net catchment, but the gross catchment would discharge 3,359 cusecs, or 47.3 cusecs per foot, causing a flood 5.8 feet deep. A flood of 4 feet has been observed.

There are two sluices of modern construction.

There are two Government distributaries. The length of one is 142 feet, which is reported to require repairs. The other is 860 feet long.

LABURI TANK.

No. 90.

At DEWAL FATEHPUR
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (crops).

25° 47' N.: 74° 31' E.

MEWASA-WALA TANK.

No. 61/60.

At MEWASA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 47' N.; 74° 5' E.

The dam is close by the village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of milestone 31 of Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The catchment, both net and gross, is 0·30 square mile and consists mostly of hills.

Capacity—

At 97·0 R. L.	85,800 c.ft.
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100·0 (weir)	656,000 „
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Water-spread—

At 97·0	99,000 s.ft.
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100 0	287,500 „
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The maximum depth is 5·6 feet.

A run-off of 9 inches would fill the tank. The average rainfall at Jessakhara is 20·1 inches.

The tank overflowed 17 times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth, with a masonry face wall, having an inner slope of earth with a dry-stone talus wall. The dam is 255 feet long and was constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 995.

The weir is 20 feet long, *i.e.*, 8 feet cut out of rock and 12 feet of masonry.

The overflow would be 332 cusecs, or 16·6 cusecs per foot-length of weir, giving a depth of 2·9 feet. It has never given trouble.

It overflows into Jogisatra No. 14/13.

Irrigation is done by “odas” and there are no sluices.

There are no Government feeders nor distributaries.

The tank might be raised with advantage.

Situated a quarter of a mile to the north of Banjari village, or a mile east of milestone 32, Jessakhera Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross catchment is 0·82 square mile and net 0·52, the Mewasa Tank No. 61/60 being above it.

The catchment is partly hilly and partly light cultivated soil.

At sluice level 94·6 the capacity is 246,000 cubic feet; at weir 100·0 the capacity is 1,596,000 c.ft.; and water-spread 180,000 s.ft. and 320,000 s.ft. respectively. The maximum depth is 7·5 feet.

The run-off of the net catchment required to fill the tank is 1·3 inch.

The run-off of the gross catchment required to fill both this and Mewasa is 1·2 inch.

The average rainfall at Jessakhera is 20·1 inches.

The tank overflowed 14 times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth 303 feet long, constructed between 1837 and 1848, and was thoroughly repaired in 1911-1912 at a cost of Rs. 835.

The storm discharge of gross catchment is 706 cusecs, say 10·2 cusecs per foot of weir, which would give a depth of 2·1 feet.

There are no feeders nor Government distributaries to this tank.

JOGISATRA TANK

No. 14/13.

At BANJARI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 46½' N.; 74° 4½' E.

BARA TALAB

No. 13/12.

At BANJARI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 46' N.; 74° 5' E.

One furlong to the south-east of Banjari village and 1½ mile south-east of milestone 32, Jessakhora-Todgarh Camel Road.

The net and gross catchment is 5.5 square miles, mostly reserved forest hills.

Capacity—

At 95.0 R. L.	...	is 570,000	c.ft.
100.0	...	4,370,000	„

Water-spread—

At 95.0	...	380,000	„
100.0	...	1,137,000	„

The maximum depth is 9½ feet. The tank has silted up very considerably.

A run-off of one-third of an inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 18 times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of masonry, 317 feet long and in one place 30 feet high.

It was built between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 1,705, but its present cost is Rs. 3,206. The weir is 215 feet in the centre of the dam, but the flank also acts as an escape.

The storm discharge is 2,963 cusecs, or 14 cusecs per foot of weir, excluding what might escape over the flanks equivalent to a flood 2.6' deep.

The overflow runs into Bharokan-wala Tank No. 72/28.

There are three sluices in the dam wall.

There are neither feeders nor Government distributaries to the tank.

Along mile 32 furlong 4 of Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross catchment area is 7·82 square miles and net 1·5, Bara Talab No. 13/12 lying above it.

Capacity—

At 90·0 R. L.	...	is 710,000 c.ft.
95·0	...	1,066,000 „
100·0	...	12,750,000 „

Water-spread—

At 90·0	...	280,000 s.ft.
95·0	...	1,000,000 „
100·0	...	1,840,000 „

The maximum depth is 19·67 feet.

The run-off of the net area to fill both this and Bara Talab at Banjari tank is 1·0 inch.

The tank filled 16 times between 1892 and 1913.

The average rainfall at Jessakhara is 20·1 inches.

The flood discharge of the gross area is 3,850 cusecs and the weir is 161 feet long, which would give a discharge of 23·9 cusecs per foot, equivalent to a depth in the weir of 3·7 feet. The highest observed flood was 5·0 feet in 1808.

The overflow passes into the Asan Tank.

The dam is of masonry constructed between 1837 and 1848 for Rs. 8,500. It is 197 feet long and was raised to 6 feet in 1905.

There is one 12 inches sluice valve, but no feeder nor Government distributary.

BHAROKAN-WALA TANK

No. 72/28.

At RANATAN
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 46½' N.; 74° 3½' E.

ASAN TANK

No. 99/—

At ASAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crops).

25° 46½' N.: 74° 2½' E.

Five furlongs to the west of mile-stone 33,
Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

Asan village is 2 furlongs to the west.

The net catchment is 1·70 square mile.
Above it is the Laburi Group of 6·53 and
the Bharokan-wala of 7·82, so the gross
catchment is 16·05 square miles.

The net catchment is half hills and half
cultivation.

Capacity—

At 88·0 R. L. ...	...	1,580,000 c.ft.
94·0	...	7,310,000 „
100·0	...	18,370,000 „

Water-spread—

At 88·0	..	...	680,000 s.ft.
94·0	...	...	1,260,000 „
100·0	...	...	2,500,000 „

The maximum depth and depth to sluice
is 19·0 feet.

The run-off of the net catchment to fill the
tank is 4·6 inches and a run-off of 1·5 inches
would fill all the tanks above this excepting
the Rupnagar-Padabagar groups, Nos. 49/46
and 48/45.

This tank was completed in 1903 and
consists of an earthen embankment, with core
wall founded on rock.

The storm discharge is 6,600 cusecs, or
27·6 cusecs per foot of weir, which would
cause a flood of 5·1 feet deep.

There are two sluices, but little or no
irrigation takes place.

Possibly a duct should be made. There
are no feeders nor ducts at present.

Close to mile-stone 34 of the Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road and near the village.

The net and gross catchment is 1·0 square mile, mostly rocky and hilly.

Capacity—

At 85·0 R. L.	...	...	936,000 c.ft.
90·0	„	...	3,686,000 „
95·0	„	...	7,186,000 „
100·0	„	...	12,336,000 „

Water-spread —

At 85·0	...	...	480,000 s.ft.
90·0	...	...	620,000 „
95·0	...	...	780,000 „
100·0	...	...	1,283,000 „

The maximum depth is 20·85 feet.

A run-off of 5·3 inches of rain would fill the tank. The tank overflows in years of exceptionally good rainfall only.

The dam is a masonry wall 105 feet long founded on rock, originally built by the villagers between 1837 and 1848.

A portion of the dam 78 feet long serves as a weir, and water also escapes over a gap 4 feet in the rock, so the weirage is 82 feet; the storm overflow is 825 cusecs, or 10 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flow of 2·1 feet deep.

It overflows into Barwas Tank No. 50/54.

There are two sluices and a short covered drain.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries to the tank.

No improvement seems necessary.

KHARONJA-WALA TANK

No. 15/14.

At BARAKHAN

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Crops III (fixed).

25° 46' N : 74° 2½' E.

KATOO HETLI RAPAT

No. 73/27.

At **RODANA**

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 45' N.: 72° 2' E.

Is one furlong south of Rodana village and close to milestone 35 furlong 4 of the Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

Its catchment, net and gross, is 1.50 square mile, almost all rocky.

Capacity—

At 97.0 R. L.	...	...	33,000 c.ft.
100.0 „	...	...	241,000 „

Water-spread—

At 97.0	...	...	33,000 s.ft.
100.0	...	...	106,000 „

The maximum depth is 4.25 feet.

A run-off of 0.1 inch would fill the tank ; the tank has overflowed 10 times in the 22 years ending 1913.

The dam is a masonry Rapat on hard rock 134 feet long. It was built between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 1,026.

Part of the Rapat forms a weir 86½ feet long. The flood discharge would be 1,118 cusecs, or 13 cusecs per foot-run, giving a depth of 2.5 ft. on the weir.

The flood observed in 1908 was 4 feet.

It overflows into Bhim Tank No. 34/57.

There is one sluice but no artificial feeder nor Government distributary.

The tank is silted up.

The gross catchment is 2.13 square miles and net .63, Katoo Hetli Tank No. 73/27 being in the catchment.

Three fourths of the catchment area is hilly and the rest cultivated.

Capacity—

At 90.0	R. L.	...	890,000 c.ft.
95.0	,,	...	3,640,000 ,,
100.0 weir	,,	...	13,370,000 ,,

Water spread—

At 90.0	...	...	38,000 s.ft.
95.0	...	...	1,030,000 ,,
100.0 weir	...	...	1,760,000 ,,

Maximum depth is 17.65 feet.

A run-off the net area of 9.1 inches would fill the tank. And a run-off of the gross area of 2.7 inches would fill both tanks.

The tank filled 8 times in 22 years, between 1892 and 1913.

The dam and weir is of masonry 136 feet long, founded on rock.

The flood discharge for the gross area is 1,465 cusecs, giving 10.8 cusecs per foot-run of weir, equivalent to a depth of 2.2 feet.

The tank overflows into Richwa Tank.

There are three sluices, one of which should be maintained by Government for about 150 feet.

Three distributaries are of masonry, 46, 39 and 116 feet long.

There are no Government feeders.

BHIM TANK

No. 34/57

At GOGOLA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed)

25° 45' N.; 74° 21' E.

LORAN-WALA TANK

No. 66/61

At NAGARIAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed.)

25° 45' N.; 74° 3' E.

The bund is close to the village and on the Bhim-Barakhan Road.

The catchment, net and gross, is .75 square mile and is partly rocky and partly cultivable.

The capacity is 1,082,000 c.ft. and water-spread 507,000 s.ft., with a maximum depth of 6.40 feet.

A run-off of .6 inch would fill the tank. The tank overflowed 18 times between 1885 and 1913 in 22 years.

The dam which is of earth is situated on a rock 150 feet long with a wall, of which 133 feet is dry-stone masonry.

It was built between 1835 and 1848 for Rs. 160, but to date its known cost is Rs. 1,083.

The weir is of masonry on rock 31 ft. long. The storm discharge would be 665 cusecs, or 22 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a flood $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep.

The tank overflows into Richwa Tank No. 51/56.

There is only one sluice, and neither Government feeder nor distributary to this tank.

The tank leaks, but this could be stopped by a drop wall.

The village is situated on a hill on the west of the dam, and three-quarters of a mile west of milestone 34 furlong 4 of Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross catchment is 3.98 square miles, and on it are the following tanks:

Loranwala No. 66/61 .75

Katoo Hetli No. 73/27 1.50

Bhim No. 34/57 .63

leaving a net catchment of 1.10 mile only. About one-third is rocky and the rest cultivable.

Capacity—

At 90.0	R. L. ...	112,000	c.ft.
95.0	„ ...	937,000	„
100.0	„ ...	3,130,000	„

Water-spread—

90.0	...	84,000	s.ft.
95.0	...	246,000	„
100.0	...	631,000	

The maximum depth is 14 feet.

A run-off from catchment of 1.2 inches would fill the tank.

The tank overflowed 13 times between 1885 and 1913 in 22 years.

The dam is of masonry with inner slope of earth, pitched 118 feet long, and was built in 1876.

The dam acts as a weir throughout its length.

The storm flow of the gross area is 2,333 cusecs, or 13.8 cusecs per foot-run, or a flood 2.6 feet deep.

It overflows into the Barwas Rapat No. 50/54.

There is only one sluice and neither Government feeder nor distributary.

RICHWA TANK

No. 51/56

At KHERA SATHU

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Classes II and III
(Variable and fixed).

25° 46' N.; 74° 12' E.

BARWAS TANK

No. 50/54.

At **KHERA SATHU**
(Todgarh Tehsil).Classes II and III
(Variable and fixed).
25° 45' N.: 74° 1' E.

About a mile west of milestone 34 of the Jessakhara-Todgarh Camel Road.

The tank is at the entrance to the Moria Nullah Gorge.

The gross catchment is 22.5 square miles and above it are 18 tanks.

The Asan Group (No. 99), Kharonjawala (15/14) and Richwa (No. 51/56) flow into the tank direct.

The net catchment is 1.5 square mile, one-third being rocky and the rest cultivable.

The capacity is 2,770,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,280,000 s.ft., with a maximum depth of 6½ feet.

A run-off from the net catchment of .8 inches would fill the tank. Percolation from the tanks above also finds way to this tank. It overflowed 12 times in 16 years ending 1900.

The dam is of masonry on rock 259 feet long, of which 191 acts as a weir. It was built between 1837 and 1848.

The flood discharge of the gross area is 8,522 cusecs, or 45 cusecs per foot of weir, which should cause a flood of 5.6 feet deep, but the highest observed flood has been 4 feet, which occurred in 1892 and 1894.

There are two sluices, but neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

More water could be held up here, as the overflow runs into Mewar territory.

The catchment at the head of Bhagmal valley is 55 square miles, of which two-thirds is rocky and one-third sandy soil.

Capacity—

At 92·0 R. L.	...	480,000	c.ft.
96·0 ,,	...	1,927,000	„
100·0 (weir level)	...	4,167,000	„

Water-spread—

92·0 R. L.	...	320,000	s.ft.
96 0 ,,	...	680,000	„
100·0 (weir level)	...	1,000,000	„

Maximum depth 12·5 feet above lowest sluice.

The run-off required to fill the tank is 3·2 inches of rainfall.

The tank filled 7 times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is 966 feet long.

0 to 183 being masonry weir.
 183 to 275 ,, above flood level.
 275 to 320 ,, masonry weir.
 320 to 508 ,, hillock.
 508 to 966 ,, bank with thick core wall.

The tank was constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 3,997. The dam is of earth, with a masonry core wall 467 feet long, but the weir leaks.

The storm discharge would be 525 feet, which would give a flood of 2·3 c.ft. per foot of the weir 228 feet long.

It overflows into Kakroda Tank No. 30/24.

The irrigation for the first watering is done through the sluices in the weir and one in the dam by means of "Odas" direct from the tank; second waterings, from wells which are under the influence of the tank.

There are neither feeders nor Government distributaries.

KHANA WALA TANK

No. 12/4

At BAMANHERA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed)

25° 49' N.; 74° 4' E.

**KAKRODA TANK
(DEWALWALA)**

No 30/24

At DEWAL FATEHPUR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 48½' N.; 74° 31' E.

One furlong east of Dewal-Fatehpur village; and 1½ mile east of milestone 30, Jessakhera-Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross catchment is 2·7, net 2·15, the Khanawala No. 12/4 overflowing into it.

The net catchment is nearly all rocky and burra, one-fifteenth only being cultivable.

Capacity—

At 97·0 R. L.	...	306,000	c.ft.
100·0 (weir level)	...	1,430,000	„

Water-spread—

97·0	...	270,000	s.ft.
100·0 (weir level)	...	480,000	„

The maximum depth is 6·4 feet.

The run-off of the net area required to fill the tank is 0·3 inch.

The tank filled 16 times in 22 years ending 1913.

The weir is of masonry on rock 96 feet long

The dam is in two lengths. The first, which is 600 feet long, has a core wall of masonry up to flood level continued by a dry stone, and coping to bank level; the other, which is 50 feet long, has a drystone masonry wall built in 1910-1911.

The storm discharge of the gross area would be 1,737 cusecs, which would cause a discharge of 3·1 ft. deep over a weir 96 feet long.

It overflows into Kalatola tank, No. 6/9.

There are no Government feeders nor ducts. Irrigation is done from ducts by "odas." The tank appears to benefit wells. It would appear that the tank might be enlarged.

Three-quarters of a mile north-east of Bagmal village: and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of milestone 32, Jessakhhera-Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross catchment is 5·80 square mile, net catchment 3·10 square mile. One-twentieth is cultivable, the rest rocky and of burra. Capacity- -

At 91·0 R. L.	...	4,20,000 c.ft.
95·0	...	2,690,000 „
100·0 (weir level)	...	9,000,000 „

Water-spread—

At 91·0 R. L.	...	2,86,000 s.ft.
95·0	...	8,50,000 „
100·0 (weir level)	...	1,670,000 „

The maximum depth is 13·4 feet.

The run-off required to fill the tank is 1·2 inch.

The tank filled 17 times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is a masonry Rapat on rock 438 feet long. It was built between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 3,975. A portion of the dam from 47 feet and 430 feet forms a weir 306 feet long.

The storm discharge is 3,083 c ft., and the flow per foot of weir will be 10·0 cusecs per foot, giving a depth of 2·1 feet.

The overflow joins the Moria Nullah below the Barwas Rapat and so into Mewar territory.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries. Irrigation is done from the sluice in the bank and two outlets in the weir.

This tank could be increased in capacity.

KALATOLA TANK.

No. 6/9.

At BAGMAL

(Todgarh Tehsil)

Class III (fixed).

with Khondawala

No. 7/10.

25° 47½' N.; 74° 2½' E.

KUNDA-WALA TANK.

No. 7/10

At BAGMAL

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed)

with Kalatola No. 6/9

20° 47½' N.; 74° 1½' E.

One and a half furlongs north of Bagmal village and two miles east of milestone 32, Jessakhera-Todgarh Camel Road.

The gross and net catchment area is .7 square mile of land and conserved forest land.

Capacity—

At 90.0 R. L.	...	128,000 c.ft.
95.0	...	583,000 „
100.0 (weir level)	...	1,248,000 „

Water-spread—

At 90.0 R. L.	...	68,000 s.ft.
95.0	...	114,000 „
100.0 (weir level)	...	152,000 „

The maximum depth is 15.65 feet.

The run-off required to fill the tank is .7 inch, the average rainfall at Jessakhera between 1892 and 1913 being 20.1 inches.

The dam is earthen with a face wall of masonry and a rear wall of dry stone 157 feet long. It was built between 1837 and 1848. Its cost is included in that of Kalatola Tank No. 6/9. The dam leaks.

There is no artificial weir. The overflow of Kalatola Tank No. 6/9 flows into Mewar.

The flood discharge is 633 cusecs, or 13.6 cusecs per foot, which would cause a flood of 2.7 feet deep.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries. Irrigation is done from kutcha ducts from the sluices.

This tank might be enlarged.

One and three quarter mile to the west of milepost 39 of Jessakhera-Todgarh Camel Road.

The catchment area is one square mile and is rocky and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 1,000,000 c.ft. and the water-spread 200,000 s.ft., and the tank is 10 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 0.4 inch would fill the tank.

The tank frequently filled between 1885 and 1912.

The overflow runs into Marwar territory.

The dam is of masonry stone in lime with earthwork in front 273 feet long. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 2,354, and strengthened in 1891 at a cost of Rs. 105.

It leaks. There are two sluices.

There is no separate weir, but a low portion in the dam serves the purpose. Its length is 20 plus 238 = 258 feet.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 825 cusecs, or 3.2 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of one foot deep.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

DADALIA TANK.

No. 21/182.

At BARSAWARA

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed).

25° 43' N.; 73° 59' E.

ADIBAT TANK

No. 26/97

At CHHAPALIAN
(Todgarh Tehsil).Class III (fixed).
25° 27' N.; 73° 51' E.

One and a half mile west of milestone 64,
Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·38
square mile, of which one-sixteenth is culti-
vable and the rest hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 680,000 c.ft.,
water-spread 20,000 s.ft., and the tank is
7·18 feet deep.

A run-off of 0·8 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 13 times between 1835
and 1913.

The dam is 225 feet long of earth with
lime masonry face and drystone retaining
walls, constructed between 1837 and 1848.
Cost, Rs. 806.

There is no sluice.

There is no masonry weir, but a cutting
3 feet long. The flood discharge from the
catchment is 420 cusecs.

There are neither Government feeders
nor distributaries.

Alongside milestone 63 of Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 3.75 square miles and is hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 20,530,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,640,000 s.ft., and the tank is 31 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.3 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 16 times between 1885 and 1913.

The dam is 291 feet long of earth, with masonry core wall and pitched front slope, constructed between the years 1837 and 1848, and strengthened during the famine of 1898-1900 at a cost of Rs. 12,315 + Rs. 13,307.

There is a sluice with iron valve 12 inches diameter.

There is a weir 350 feet in length.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 2,224 cusecs, or 6.3 cusecs per foot-run of weir, which would cause a flood of 1.6 foot.

It overflows into Katari River.

There is no Government feeder, but there is a distributary $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long.

CHANDELA GUAR.

No. 24/95.

At CHHAPALIAN
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed)
25° 28' N.; 73° 53' E.

KHARI RIVER SYSTEM

TODGARH TEHSIL.

Abstract of Tanks.

Class I	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ II	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ III	...	...	...	...	...	34
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	52

KHARI RIVER SYSTEM

TODGARH TEHSIL.

Class.	Serial No.	Page No.	No. of Tank.	NAME OF TANK.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity. C. ft.	Run-off. inches.	Flood over Weir. Cusecs.	Length of weir. Feet.	Depth crest Feet.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
						Net. sq. m.	Gross. sq. m.						Latitude.	Longitude.	
III	1	51	25/96	Naulopog ...	Chhapalian ...	0.7	...	8,000,000	5.0	623	40'	2.8'	25° 28½'	73° 52½'	1, 2, 3, 4.
I	2	52	97/	Lalela ...	" ...	0.6	...	970,000	0.7	558	53'	2.2'	25° 28½'	73° 53'	
I	3	53	80/	Deora ...	" ...	0.4	...	3,510,000	3.8	420	44'	2.0'	25° 28½'	73° 53½'	
II	4	54	23/64	Naka Mahadeo ...	Barjal... ..	3.5	...	27,950,000	3.5	2,112	122'	3.0'	25° 29'	73° 54½'	
III	5	55	27/98	Naya Gaonw repat	Chhapalian ...	3.2	8.4	180,000	...	4,070	41'	9.4'	25° 29½'	73° 54½'	1, 2, 3, 4.
I	6	56	95/	Dand ...	Barjal... ..	0.4	...	2,010,000	2.8	420	44'	2.1'	25° 29½'	73° 56'	
III	7	57	5/70	Barjalie ...	Bagur ...	0.4	...	3,618,000	3.0	456	65'	1.7'	25° 35'	73° 57'	
III	8	58	4/68	Manela ...	" ...	3.5	...	45,100,000	5.5	2,112	183'	2.3'	25° 36½'	73° 56½'	
III	9	59	36/13	Ajaria ...	Kachhali ...	1.1	...	7,195,000	2.8	886	28'	4.7'	25° 38'	73° 56½'	9.
III	10	60	37/132	Suli-khera repat ...	" ...	0.9	2.0	252,000	0.1	1,388	44'	4.4'	25° 37½'	73° 56½'	
III	11	61	57/151	Intia ...	Mandawar ...	1.0	...	2,630,000	0.6	1,335	100'	2.6'	25° 39½'	73° 58'	
I	12	62	91/	Jhumpa Wala ...	Jhuntea ...	1.4	...	18,630,000	5.9	1,033	98'	2.2'	25° 36'	73° 58'	
III	13	63	62/154	Nala Nabir or repat	Nabri ...	2.3	1,566	25° 37½'	73° 59'	Burst.
I	14	64	85/	Khajuria ...	Barar ...	1.1	...	15,551,000	0.3	850	83'	2.2'	25° 39'	74° 0½'	
III	15	65	38/233	Kahari ...	Kahari ...	1.1	...	261,000	0.1	946	34'	4.1'	25° 37½'	74° 1½'	
III	16	66	19/166	Hamela (1) Old ...	Barar ...	1.2	...	3,006,000	1.1	946	83'	2.3'	23° 29'	74° 2'	

III	17	67	18/165	Dholera ...	...	...	...	0.9	2.1	15,570,000	7.1	1,465	328'	1.2'	25° 38½'	74° 3½'	18.
I	18	68	17/164	Nadi nala ...	...	...	...	15.5	...	40,330,000	1.1	6,414	166'	3.1'	25° 40'	74° 2½'	
I	19	69	16/163	Dhadi rapat ...	...	...	...	2.4	17.0	13,100,000	2.3	7,149	322'	3.5'	25° 39'	74° 4'	18.
I	20	70	84/	Hameela (2) Jadid ...	...	...	...	1.0	...	1,770,000	0.3	825	71'	2.3'	25° 40½'	74° 4'	
III	21	71	20/167	Kushalपुरा ...	...	...	...	1.7	20.6	7,210,000	1.7	7,948*	152'	6.1'	25° 40'	74° 4½'	See report.
III	22	72	45/230	Phul-sagar ...	...	...	...	1.7	23.3	14,530,000	3.8	8,502*	98'	8.6'	25° 42'	74° 6½'	
I	23	73	99/	Kalatan ...	...	...	...	0.4	22.7	burst	...	8,502*	116'	7.8'	25° 41½'	74° 7'	
I	24	74	97/	Kharabala ...	...	...	...	2.5	...	10,210,000	1.7	1,610	207'	1.8'	25° 42'	74° 6'	
III	25	75	77/216	Pawtia ...	...	...	...	0.7	...	1,570,000	1.0	633	163'	1.1'	25° 42'	74° 4'	
III	26	76	50/225	Debi-sagar ...	...	...	...	1.3	2.0	4,480,000	1.5	1,361	105'	2.5'	25° 42½'	74° 6'	25.
II	27	77	59/240	Moda-kunkar ...	...	...	...	2.1	0.6	9,060,000	2.0	3,397	342'	2.0'	25° 43'	74° 7½'	24, G 26.
II	28	78	60/241	Phntel ...	...	...	...	0.4	...	9,970,000	10.2	420	289'	1.3'	25° 43'	74° 7½'	
I	29	79	96/	Rati-magri ...	...	...	...	1.2	...	5,490,000	2.0	946	213'	1.2'	25° 46'	74° 8'	
II	30	80	59/239	Bhim ...	...	...	...	13.1	...	21,030,000	0.7	5,713	116'	5.0'	25° 44½'	74° 7½'	
III	31	81	52/208	Chhipikuri ...	...	...	...	1.5	...	5,150,000	1.4	1,116	144'	1.8'	25° 44'	74° 9½'	
III	32	82	31/207	Neri ...	...	...	...	0.8	2.3	8,700,000	20.8	1,541	102'	2.8'	25° 44'	74° 10'	31' x 3.3' should fill both.
III	33	83	40/236	Bara Talab...	...	...	...	0.4	...	8,050,000	9.1	420	105'	1.2'	25° 44'	74° 10½'	
III	34	84	22/161	Nadi-bhil-khara or Bhil-kharawala.	...	...	...	0.4	...	260,000	0.3	120	195'	0.8'	25° 45'	74° 10½'	
III	35	85	39/235	Tejarlai ...	...	...	...	0.7	1.1	3,800,000	2.2	917	42'	3.5'	25° 44'	74° 11'	34
III	36	86	68/192	Bara Talab or Pal-ran wala.	...	...	...	0.6	...	1,870,000	1.4	538	60'	2.3'	25° 45'	74° 11'	
III	37	87	74/214	Samcha wala ...	...	...	...	1.0	1.6	10,010,000	4.2	1,174	75'	2.8'	25° 44½'	74° 12'	36
III	38	88	67/191	Sadarlai ...	...	...	...	0.3	...	.....	...	420	10'	5.4'	25° 45'	74° 12½'	Useless.
III	39	89	29/205	Jilawala ...	...	...	...	0.3	0.6	3,260,000	2.3	538	94'	1.5'	25° 44½'	74° 12½'	

KHARI RIVER SYSTEM—Continued.

TODGARH TEHSIL.

Class.	Serial No.	Page No.	No. of tank.	NAME OF TANK.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity. C. ft.	Run-off. Inches.	Flood over Weir. Cusecs.	Length of Weir.	Depth of Crest.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
						Net.	Gross.						Latitude.	Longitude.	
III	40	90	79/191	Titri wala ...	Titri ...	0-6	...	3,460,000	2-3	539	8'	7-5'	25° 45½'	74° 13½'	
III	41	91	9/162	Bala-charhat ...	Bala-charhat ...	0-9	...	3,475,000	2-4	780	12½'	1-5'	25° 46½'	74° 7½'	
III	42	92	81/197	Purana Talab	Togi ...	1-4	...	3,513,000	1-1	1,033	40'	3-6'	25° 48'	74° 9'	
III	43	93	82/198	Naya "	" ...	0-6	...	2,820,000	1-0	558	50'	2-3'	25° 48½'	74° 8½'	
III	44	94	78/199	Tibana ...	Tibana	1-0	1-7	9,120,000	2-0	2,634	282'	2-3'	25° 46½'	74° 8½'	42, 43.
I	45	95	3/157	Debi-sagar ...	Amner	3-9	8-0	18,060,000	2-0	4,161	323'	2-5'	25° 46'	74° 9½'	G 14.
II	46	96	1/157	Akhai-jit-garh or Ajitgarh-wala.	Akhai-jit-garh	9-3	...	22,000,000	1-1	4,107	171'	3-7'	25° 47'	74° 11'	
II	47	97	2/158	Kundia-ki-rapat	"	0-9	9-4	12,469,000	0-2	1,371	112'	4-4'	25° 46½'	74° 12'	
III	48	98	65/232	Dara rapat	Naloi Lalpura	0-6	...	420,000	0-2	633	61'	2-2'	25° 49'	74° 13½'	
III	49	99	63/250	Lalpura	"	5-0	5-0	9,576,000	0-3	3,003	212'	2-7'	25° 47'	74° 13'	48.
III	50	100	64/251	Bala-bhatn	"	1-0	6-0	370,000	0-2	3,307	110'	3-6'	25° 47'	74° 13'	G 49.
III	51	101	80/165	Rapat Kakariya	Titri	4-6	20-2	6,337,000	0-6	10,304	230'	1-5'	25° 46½'	74° 12'	G 45, 47, 50.
III	52	102	33/237	Naya Talab	Ghata ...	1-8	...	2,110,000	0-5	1,308	28'	5-7'	25° 46½'	74° 15'	

Three quarters of a mile to the west of milestone 62 furlong 4, Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·69 square mile, which is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 8,060,000 c.ft., the water-spread 1,719,530 s.ft., and the tank is 12·50 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 5·0 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled seven times between 1892 and 1912. The overflow runs into Rapat Nayagaon No. 27/98.

The dam is 580 feet long of earth, with masonry face and a dry-stone retaining wall, in the rear. A front slope for about 3 chains was added in 1877 to stop the leakage.

It was constructed between 1837 and 1848 and repaired in the famine of 1890-1892. Total cost, Rs. $41 \times 69 = 110$.

There is no sluice but an outlet in weir.

There is one weir to the eastern end of dam, 40 feet long,

The flood discharge from the catchment is 623 cusecs, or 15·6 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·8 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

NAULIAPAG TANK

No. 25/96.

At CHHAPALIAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 28½' N.; 73° 52½' E.

LALELA TANK

No. 87.

At CHHAPALIAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crop).

25° 28½' N.; 78° 58' E.

The tank is alongside mile 62½, Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·6 square mile, which is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 970,000 c.ft.; water-spread 152,536 s.ft.; and the depth of the tank is 10·37 feet.

A run-off from the catchment of 0·7 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 10 times between 1900 and 1912. The overflow runs down to Nayagahon Rapat No. 37/98.

The dam is 22 feet long of earth, constructed in the famine of 1890-1892 at a cost of Rs. 684.

There is no sluice but outlets in the weir.

There is a weir 53 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment area is 558 cusecs, or 10·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 2·1 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Three furlongs to the east of milestone 62, Todgarh-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·40 square mile and is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 3,510,000 c.ft., water-spread 5,45,550 square feet, and the tank is 10·63 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 3·6 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 4 times between 1900 and 1912. The overflow runs into Rapat Naya-gaon No. 27/98.

The dam is 533 feet long and is of earth, with drystone face wall, constructed in the famine of 1890-1892. Cost, Rs. 1,271.

There is no sluice but outlets.

There is a weir 44 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 420 cusecs, or 9·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·0 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

DEORA TANK

No. 86.

At CHHAPALIAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (crop).

25° 28½' N.; 73° 53½' E.

NAKA MAHADEO

No. 23/64.

At BARJAL

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class II (variable).

25° 29' N.; 73° 54½' E.

One and a quarter mile to the south-east of milestone 61, Todgarh-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 3·47 square miles and is rocky and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 27,950,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,642,000 s.ft., and the tank is 31 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 3·5 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 6 times between 1892 and 1912.

It overflows into Rapat Nayagaon No. 27/98.

The dam is 176 feet long of masonry stone in lime. Some earth-work was done to both the ends to close fissures in the rocks in 1891-92, costing Rs. 7,392. The tank was constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 4,292. Total cost, Rs. 11,684.

There is one sluice to this work, with a sluice valve of 12 inches diameter.

The dam between the two wings serves as a weir and is 122 feet long.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 2,112 cusecs, or 17·3 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 3 feet deep.

There is no Government feeder to this tank but there is a distributary 1·36 mile long.

Half a mile to the east of mile 60½ of Todgarh-Dewair Road.

The net catchment is 3.24 square miles, of hilly and high ground. Above it are four tanks, bringing the gross catchment to 8.4 square miles.

The capacity of the tank is 180,000 c.ft., water-spread 80,866 s.ft., and the tank is 7.29 feet deep.

A very small run-off would fill the tank.

The tank fills frequently.

The overflow runs into the Khari River and thus into Mewar territory.

The Rapat is a dam 101 feet long of masonry in lime, constructed between 1837 and 1848. The cost is included with tank No. 24 at Chhapalian. It was built to influence the wells in the neighbourhood.

There is no sluice.

There is one weir 41 feet long.

The flood discharge of the gross catchment is 4,071 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 9.4 feet deep. In 1908 a 6-feet flood was observed.

It overflows into Mewar territory.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

NAYAGAON RAPAT

No. 27/98

At CHHAPALIAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 29' N.: 73° 54' E.

DAND TANK

No. 95/

At BARJAL
(Todgarh Tehsil).Class I (crop).
25° 29½' N.; 73° 56' E.

Two miles to the south-east of milestone 60, Beawar-Dewnair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·4 square mile. It is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 2,610,000 c.ft., water-spread 377,00 a.ft., and the tank is 17·5 feet deep.

A run-off of 2·8 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled six times between 1890 and 1912. The overflow joins the Khari River just after it enters Mewar territory.

The dam is 218 feet long of earth pitched in front. It was constructed during the famines of 1890-92 and 1898-1900. Cost, Rs. 1,056 + Rs. 21,765 = Rs. 22,821.

There is one sluice.

There is one weir, 44 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 420 cusecs, or 9·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·0 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Three furlongs to the east of milestone 53 of Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0.43 square mile. It is partly hilly and high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 3,619,000 c.ft., water-spread 867,000 s.ft., and the tank is 8.80 feet deep.

A run-off of 3.6 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 6 times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is 661 feet long of earth, with pitched front slope, constructed between 1837 and 1848. The cost is included with tank No. 4/68. The dam leaks through sluice and there is no irrigation.

There are two sluices.

There is only one weir, 65 feet long, which has also two outlets.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 456 cusecs, or 7.0 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 1.7 foot deep.

It overflows into Mewar territory.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

BARJALIA TANK.

No. 5/70.

at BAGAR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 35' N.; 73° 57' E.

MANELA TANK

No. 4/58

At BAGAR

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed)

25° 36½' N: 78° 56½' E

On the west of and alongside mile 52,
Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 3·53
square miles, which is rocky and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 45,100,000
c.ft. the water-spread 7,310,000 s.ft., and the
tank is 16·47 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 5·5
inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 9 times between 1885 and
1912.

The overflow enters the Khari Nadi in
Mewar territory.

The dam is 1,886 feet long of earth and
is in three parts. It is protected at the back
by a drystone wall. The second portion is
pitched in front dam wall and was constructed
between the years 1837 and 1848. Cost,
Rs. 9,585.

There are five sluices.

There is one weir. 183 feet long.

The flood discharge of the catchment is
2,112 cusecs, or 11·5 cusecs per foot-run, which
would cause a flood 2·3 feet deep.

There is a Government distributary six
miles long, but there is no feeder.

One mile to the west of mile 50, Seawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.1 square mile, which is partly hilly and high ground and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 7,195,000 c.ft., the water-spread 1,025,000 s.ft., and the tank is 20.6 feet deep.

A run-off of 2.6 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled nine times between 1885 and 1912. The overflow runs into Rapat Suli Khern No. 37/132.

The dam is 5,241 feet long of earth, with lime masonry face wall, and drystone retaining wall, constructed between 1837 and 1858 and repaired later on at a cost of Rs. 5,163. The tank leaks.

There is one sluice.

There are two weirs to the east and west ends of dam 6×20 feet respectively. The former is on a higher level than the latter. The total length is 26 feet. The high flood in 1908 was observed 3 feet deep.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 886 cusecs, or 34 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4.7 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

AJARIA TANK.

No. 36/18

At KACHBALI
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 34' N.: 73° 56' E.

SULI KHERA RAPAT

No. 37/132.

At KACHBALI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 37½' N., 73° 56½' E.

Half a mile to the west of milestone 51,
Beawar-Dewair Road.

The gross catchment area is 1·98 square mile, but Ajaria 36/13 cuts off 1·1 square mile, leaving 0·88 square mile. It is partly hilly and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 252,000 c.ft., water-spread 98,000 s.ft., and the tank is 8·46 feet deep.

A run-off from catchment of 0·1 inch would fill the tank.

The Rapat frequently and rapidly fills.

The dam or Rapat is 206 feet long of masonry, with earth on both sides. It was constructed between 1837 and 1846. The cost is included in Ajaria Tank No. 36/13.

There is no sluice but outlets, which serve for irrigation.

A gap in the Rapat serves as a weir and is 44 feet long.

The flood discharge of the gross catchment is 1,388 cusecs, or 31·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 4·4 feet deep.

It overflows into the Khari Nadi in Mewar territory.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Alongside milestone 48 of Beawar-Dewair Road on the western side.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.9 square mile, and is partly hilly and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 2,630,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,067,000 s.ft., and the tank is 6.67 feet deep.

A run-off of 0.6 inch would fill the tank.

The tank fills rapidly, but leaks out in a fortnight.

The dam is 396 feet long of earth, but in three portions. The first is protected by a lime masonry face wall and retaining wall of dry stone. The second has a lime masonry core wall. The third has a core wall of dry stone with both slopes of earth. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848 and repaired after its breach in 1902. It cost Rs. 5,955 + Rs. 968. Total cost, Rs. 6,923.

There are two sluices.

There is one weir 100 feet long.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 1,335 cusecs, or 13.35 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.6 feet deep.

It overflows into Mewar, joining the Khari Nadi.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

INTIA TANK

No. 57/151.

At MANDAWAR
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 39' N. ; 73° 58' E.

JHUNPA WALA TANK

No. 91/—

at JHUNTRA
(Todgarh Tehsil).Class I (crop.)
25° 36' N.; 73° 58' E.

One mile to the east of mile 52, Beawar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1·36 square mile and is partly hilly and partly high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 18,630,000 c.ft., water-spread 3,570,000 s.ft., and the tank is 13·45 ft. deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 5·9 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled five times between 1892 and 1913. The overflow runs into Mewar territory, joining the Khari River.

The dam is 3,328 feet long of earth, constructed in the famine of 1890-1892. Cost, Rs. 6,374.

There is one sluice only.

There is a weir 98 feet long. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,033 cusecs, or 10·5 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 2·2 feet deep.

There are three Government distributaries, but there is no feeder.

One and three quarter mile to the east of milestone 50, Beawar-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 2.33 square miles and is hilly and undulating.

The rapat was constructed between 1837 and 1848 and repaired in 1861, but having again breached in 1876 it was not repaired.

The discharge from the catchment is 1,566 cusecs. Water flows into Khari River.

It is said that it had a good effect on the wells, which is now lost.

NALA NABIR OR RAPAT

No. 62/154

At NABRI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 37' N.; 73° 59' E.

KHAJURIA TANK

No. 85/.

At BARAR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crop)

25° 39' N.; 74° 04' E

One and a half mile to the west of mile 45, Bhim-Barar Road.

The net and gross catchment is 1.05 square mile, which is partly hilly and partly cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 15,551,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,658,000 s ft., and the tank is 23.77 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 6.3 inches would fill the tank.

The tank never fills.

The overflow would run into Mewar territory.

The dam is 1606 feet long of earth, constructed in the famine of 1890-1892. Cost, Rs. 17,276.

There is one sluice provided with iron valve of 12 inches diameter.

There is one artificial weir 58 feet long, and one 25 feet, together 83 feet.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 856 cusecs, or 11.3 cusecs per foot-run of weir, which would cause a flood 2.2 feet deep.

There is one Government distributary one and a quarter mile long, but this has lain breached for the last seven years. There is no feeder.

Two miles south of mile 44, Bhim-Barar Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 1.16 square mile, and is partly hilly and partly high and cultivable ground.

The capacity of the tank is 260,000 c.ft., water-spread 375,000 s.ft., and the tank is 2.09 feet deep. It is much silted.

A run-off from the catchment of 0.1 inch would fill the tank. It fills easily.

The overflows runs into Mewar territory and then joins the Khari River.

The dam is of earth protected with a face wall of lime masonry and retaining wall at the back. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848. Cost, Rs. 1,482.

There is no sluice but an outlet for irrigation in weir.

There are two weirs to the tank, 27 feet and 7 feet respectively. The first is of lime masonry, the latter in cutting. The total length is 34 r.ft.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 946 cusecs, or 27.8 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 4.1 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

KAHARI TANK

No. 38/283.

At KAHARI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 37' N.; 74° 11' E.

HAMELA TANK (OLD).

No. 19/166

At BARAR

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed).

25° 39' N.; 74° 2' E.

Half a mile south of mile 43½ of the Barar-Todgarh Road.

The catchment area, net and gross, is 4.21 square mile, partly hilly and rocky, partly cultivable.

Capacity—

At 100.0	...	...	3,006,000 c.ft.
97.0	...	...	845,000 ..

Water-spread—

At 100.0	...	...	1,010,000 s.ft.
97.0	...	...	420,000 ..

A run-off from the catchment of 1.1 inch would fill the tank.

It filled 16 times between 1885 and 1913.

The dam is earthen with masonry face wall and pitched slope constructed in 1869 at a cost of Rs. 3,420. It is 613 feet long.

There are two weirs, one 13 and the other 70 feet long, together 83 feet.

The flood discharge is 946 cusecs, or 11.4 cusecs per foot-run, or a flood 3 feet deep on weir.

It overflows into Dholera Tank No. 18/165.

There are two sluices.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

The amount irrigated seems small.

78105

Three and a half miles due south of Barar village or three-quarters of a mile south-east of milestone 43, Bhim-Barar Road.

The gross catchment area is 2.15 s.miles but the Hamela Tank is in this, so the net catchment is 0.94 s.miles.

The catchment is half rocky hills and half cultivable.

Capacity—

At 100.0	...	...	15,570,000 c.ft.
95.0	...	...	55,70,000 „
91.0	...	...	870,000. „

Water-spread—

At 100.0	...	...	10,40,000 s.ft.
95.0	...	...	13,10,000 „
91.0	...	...	26,90,000 „

The maximum depth is 11.5 feet.

A run-off from the net area of 7.1 inches would fill the tank, but 3.5 inches over the gross catchment would fill both these and Hamela.

It filled nine times between 1892 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and front slope of earth.

It also has a toe wall of 987 feet long constructed between 1835 and 1846 and improved in 1890-1892. Cost, Rs. 4,825 + Rs. 436.

The weirs are 28, 139, and 161 feet long, in all 328 feet, and the flood discharge would be 1,465 cusecs, or 4.4 cusecs per foot-run, or a flood of 1.2 foot deep.

There is also a natural weir 67 feet long.

The overflow is into Mewar territory.

There are two sluices.

DHOLERA TANK

No. 18/165.

At BARAR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 38½' N.; 74° 3½' E.

NADI NALA

No. 17/164

At BARAR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (crop rates.)

25° 40' N.; 74° 2½' E.

One mile west of Barar Road.

The catchment, net and gross, is 15·47 square miles, of which three-quarters are hilly and one-quarter cultivable.

Capacity—

At 257·74 (weir)	...	40,330,000 c.ft.
247·74	...	25,110,000 „
242·74	...	14,090,000 „
237·74	...	7,190,000 „
231·39	...	2,200,000 „
227·74	...	630,000 „

Water-spread—

At 257·74 (weir)	...	3,400,000 s.ft.
247·74	...	2,700,000 „
242·74	...	1,740,000 „
237·74	...	1,050,000 „
231·39	...	550,000 „
227·74	...	320,000 „

The maximum depth is 30·91 feet.

The run-off required to fill the tank is 1·1 inch.

It filled 16 times between 1885 and 1913.

The overflow runs into Dadi Rapat No. 16/163.

The dam is 190 feet long, of which 166 feet acts as a weir. It is of masonry on rock and was built between 1835 and 1856 at a cost of Rs. 4,563.—The latter expenditure was incurred in 1896, when it was raised 6 feet and ducts lengthened. Cost, Rs. 8,194.

Its flood discharge is 6,414 cusecs, or 38·6 cusecs per foot of weir, which would give a flood of 5·1 feet over the weir.

There are four sluices, two of which have iron sluices, the other two being used to let off water into Dhadi Rapat.

There is no Government feeder, but there are two distributaries, one 2·6 miles and the other 256 feet.

Situated half a mile south-east of Barar.

The gross catchment area is 17·91 s. m. Above it is Nadi Nala Tank, group No. 17/164, so the net area is 2·44 s.m. only.

Capacity—

At 185·25 W. L.	...	13,100,00 c.ft.
180·25 „	...	6,370,000 „
170·25 „	...	2,70,000 „

Water-spread—

At 185·25 W. L.	...	s.ft.
180·25 „	...	1,200,000 „
170·25 „	...	2,00,000 „

The maximum depth is 19·06 feet.

The tank filled 17 times between 1885 and 1913, but there is a feeder from this tank constructed in 1899 which supplies the following tanks: Kushalpura No. 20/167, Phulsagar No. 45/230 and Kalatan No. 98/.

Rs. 10,825 + 4,809 = 15,634 were expended on the tank in 1898 and 1900.

The overflow is into Mewar territory.

The dam water is held up by a series of lengths of earthen dams and masonry weirs of a combined length of 876 feet, the lengths of weirs being $20\frac{1}{2}$, 226, 20, 23, 23, and $19\frac{1}{4}$, in all $331\frac{3}{4}$, feet.

The flood discharge of the gross area is 7·300 cusecs, or about 22 cusecs per foot of weir, causing a flood of 3·5 feet deep.

The ruins of the original weir dam are visible 300 feet up stream.

There are two sluices, both with iron shutters 12 inches diameter.

There are neither Government feeders to the tank nor distributaries, except the one to Phulsagar and Kalatan above-mentioned.

DHADI RAPAT

No. 16/163.

At BARAR
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crop.)
25° 39' N.; 74° 4' E.

HAMELA (2nd) JADID

No. 84/

At BARAR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crop).

25° 40' N.; 74° 4' E.

Just north of mile 41, Bhim-Barar Road.

An old village tank, taken over. It overflowed in 1890-92.

The net and gross catchment is 0·98 square mile, but this is reduced by a large village tank lying above it called Bayanki No. 170. The bed of this tank is very absorbent and the tank leaks badly.

Capacity —

At 97·0 R. L.	...	1,430,000 c.ft.
100·0 W. L.	...	1,770,000 „

Water-spread—

At 97·0 R. L.	...	286,000 s.ft.
100·0 W. L.	...	668,000 „

The maximum depth is 6·6 feet.

A run-off from the catchment of ·8 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 14 times between 1891 and 1913.

The bund is 740 feet of earth with a core wall in most of its length. It breached in 1900.

The weir is in 4 parts.

at 458	8 feet long on rock.
at 474	16 feet „
at 570	14 „ „
at 1353	32½ „

70½ feet.

These last two are 2·4 or ·5 higher than the others.

The flood discharge is 825 cusecs, so the flood discharge would be 110 cusecs per foot-run or a flood of 2·3 feet deep.

It overflows into the feeder from Rapat Dhadi.

The sluices are in the 3rd and 4th weirs.

There are said to be 42 acres of land available for irrigation below this tank.

Is one mile south-east of milestone 41, Bhim-Barar Road, and is on the Dhadi Rapat Kalatan feeder.

The catchment area is 1·73 s.m., but it is also fed from the Dhadi Rapat. Including these areas the gross catchment is 20·62 s.m. Two-thirds only of the net catchment is cultivable.

Capacity—

At 186·98	...	...	7,210,000	c.ft.
184·98	...	...	4,560,000	„

Water-spread—

At 186·98	...	...	1,400,000	s.ft.
184·98	...	...	870,000	„

The maximum depth is 9·53 feet.

A run-off from the net area of 1·7 inch would fill the tank.

It filled 15 times between 1885 and 1913.

The tank is an earthen one 2,343 feet long, but was improved in 1899. It was constructed between 1637 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 184. The weir is of masonry 152½ feet long. The storm discharge of the net area is 1,255 cusecs, or 9·0 cusecs per foot-run of weir, causing a flood of 2·0 feet deep. The weir is 1·0 foot higher than that of Dhadi Rapat. The overflow from it would escape into Mewar Territory, but practically it is passed on to the Phulsagar Tank No. 45/230.

Irrigation is done by means of two sluices.

There are no Government distributaries.

KUSHALPURA TANK

No. 20/167

At BARAR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 40' N.; 74° 44' E.

PHULSAGAR TANK

No 46/230.

At KALETRA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 42' N.: 74° 6½' E.

The net catchment of the tank is 1·65 s.m., but it is also fed by the feeder from Dhadi Rapat No. 16/163.

The S.O., however, reports that the bed of this feeder is not excavated to correct level.

Capacity—

At 90·0 R. L....	...	390,000	c.ft.
95·0 „ ...	...	5,220,000	„
190·0 W. L.	...	14,580,000	„

Water-spread—

At 90·0 R. L....	...	540,000	s.ft.
95·0 „ ...	...	14,32,500	„
100·0 W. L.	...	23,14,500	„

The maximum depth is 12·2 feet.

A run-off of 3·8 inches would fill the tank. It only filled six times between 1885 and 1913.

The dam was constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 4,369. and Rs. 336 was spent in 1877. It is earthen with masonry core wall. It was repaired and improved during the famine of 1898-1900 at a cost of Rs. 13,542.

The weir of 56 feet is on the north end of the bund. It is in two parts and is founded on rock. The first part passes the overflow down in a feeder into Kalatan Tank; the second weir is 40 feet long and its overflow passes into the Nala and so into Mewar. This is ·85 foot higher than the other. The flood discharge of the catchment area proper is 1,201 cusecs, which would give a flood of 3·0 feet on the lower weir.

There is one sluice.

The overflow of this tank should be regulated on the Dhadi Rapat 16/163.

The catchment area is .42 square mile only, but it is fed by the feeder from Rapat Dhadi and Phulsagar. The tank is now lying breached.

The dam was constructed during the famine of 1898-1900 and 1901-02 at a cost of Rs. 10,559, but it breached. It should be repaired during the next famine.

KALATAN

No. 98/.

At KUKER KHERA
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (crop).

25° 41½' N.; 74° 7' E.

KHARABALA TANK

No. 97/

At KUKER KHERA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (crop).

25° 42' N.; 74° 6' E.

Two furlongs south of milestone 38 of Bhim-Barar-Todgarh Road.

It was constructed in the famine of 1899-1900.

The net and gross catchment area is 2.49 square miles and is mostly hilly and rocky.

Capacity—

At 100.0	...	...	10,210,000 c.ft.
„ 95.0	...	...	5,540,000 „
„ 90.0	...	...	2,380,000 „
„ 83.56	...	...	280,000 „

Water-spread—

At 100.0	...	...	1,080,000 s.ft.
„ 95.0	...	...	980,000 „
„ 90.0	...	...	500,000 „
„ 83.56	...	...	180,000 „

The maximum depth is 21.2 feet.

A flow-off of 1.7 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled five times between 1900 and 1913.

The dam is of earth pitched in front to 102.0. It was constructed during the famine of 1898-1900 at a cost of Rs. 31,158.

The weirs are $176\frac{1}{2}$ and 306 feet long, or 207 feet altogether.

The storm discharge of catchment is 1,640 cusecs, or 8 cusecs per foot-run, giving a flood 1.8 foot deep.

It overflows into the Modakankar Tank No. 59/240.

There is one sluice only and an outlet in the weir.

There are neither feeders nor distributaries.

This tank is buried in the forest five miles south-west of Bhim and one mile south of mile 39, Beawar-Dewair Road.

Its net and gross catchment is .68 square mile.

Capacity—

At 100·0	...	...	1,570,000 c.ft.
„ 95·0	...	...	418,000 c.ft.

Water-spread—

At 100·0	...	...	270,000 s.ft.
„ 95·0	...	...	190,000 s.ft.

The maximum depth is 11·6 feet.

A run-off of 1·0 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 16 times between 1892 and 1913.

Its bund consists of a masonry wall which also acts as a weir for almost all its length of 163 feet, but both dam and rock leak so that the tank empties quickly.

The storm discharge is 633 cusecs, or 4 cusecs per foot of weir, which would cause a crest of 1·1 foot deep over the weir.

There are two sluices, but cultivation is carried on around the tank bed by means of “odas.”

There are neither feeders nor distributaries to this tank.

It overflows into Dehisagar Tank No. 56/225.

PAWTIA TANK

No. 77/216

At SUNAR KURI

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed).

26° 42' N.; 74° 4' E.

DEBISAGAR TANK

No. 56/225

At KUKER KHERA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 42½' N.; 74° 6' E.

Half a mile west of milestone 38 of the Bhim-Barar-Todgarh Road.

The gross catchment is 1.96 square mile, the net 1.28 square mile, the Pawtia Tank being in the gross catchment. The catchment is rocky, the nala only being cultivable.

Capacity—

At 100.0 ...	...	...	4,480,000 c.ft.
„ 95.0 ...	...	...	1,865,000 c.ft.
„ 90.0 ...	...	...	420,000 c.ft.

Water-spread—

At 100.0 ...	...	...	656,000 s.ft.
„ 95.0 ...	..	...	389,000 s.ft.
„ 90.0 ...	...	...	188,000 s.ft.

The maximum depth is 16.8 feet.

The run-off from the net catchment required to fill the tank is 1.5 inch, and of this tank and Pawtia to fill both 1.3 inches.

It filled 11 times between 1889 and 1913.

The dam is earthen with a masonry face wall and is about 370 feet long, including weirs. It is said to leak.

There are two weirs, one from 62 to 119 = 57 feet and one from 313 to 361 = 48 feet. The former is weak; the latter is excellent.

The flood discharge of the gross area is 1,361 cusecs, which would cause a flood of 13 cusecs per foot-run of weir, or a flood 2.5 feet deep.

There are three sluices, but the irrigated land is high, so that most of the water has to be raised by “odas.”

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders to this tank.

It is proposed to raise and enlarge this tank.

Is two miles south of Bhim and half a mile east of mile 37, Bhim-Barar Road.

Its gross catchment is 6.61 square miles, and above it are Pawtia (No. 77/46) 0.68 s.m., Kherabala (No. 97) 2.49 s.m. Debisagar (No. 56/225) 1.28 s.m., leaving a net catchment of 2.16 s.m. for this tank.

Capacity—

At 100.0	...	...	9,960,000 c.ft.
95.0	...	...	2,840,000 „
88.72	...	...	47,000 „

Water-spread—

At 100.0	...	...	2,050,000 s.ft.
95.0	...	...	800 000 „
88.72	...	...	90,000 „

Its maximum depth is 12.9 feet.

A run-off from its catchment of 2.8 feet would fill the tank.

The tank filled 14 times between 1885 and 1913.

The dam is as follows:—

0 } 71 }	Regulator of No. 4 of 5' wide.
729 }	Earthen bank with core wall.
819 }	Natural rock.
821 }	Natural weir.
827 }	Natural rock.
829 }	Natural weir.
1270 }	Earthen bank with core wall.
1293 }	Natural rock.
1477 }	Masonry weir 184 full less 13 ft. taken for sluice 171 actual R. L. 100.2.
1532 }	Natural rock.
1702 }	Earthen bank with core wall.
2098 }	Natural weir.
2269 }	Masonry weir 171' R. L. 100.0.

It was constructed between 1837 and 1848 and repaired and improved during the famine of 1898-1900. Total cost, Rs. 1,286 + Rs. 3,763 = Rs. 5,049.

Taking the weirs at 1,293 and 2,269 they are 342 ft. long. The flood discharge is 3,397 cusecs, or about 9 cusecs per foot of weir, or a depth of 2 feet.

There are four irrigation sluices, all in good order.

There is no Government feeder to this tank, but there is an important regulator by which water may be passed into the Phutel Tank No. 60/241.

MODAKUNKAR TANK

No. 59/240.

At MANDLAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class II (Variable).

25° 48' N.; 74° 7½' E.

PHUTEL TANK

No. 60/241

At MANDLAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class II (Variable).

25° 43' N.; 74° 7½' E.

About one and a half mile south-east of Bhim and one mile to the east of mile 36½, Bhim-Barar Road.

The gross and net catchment area is 42 s.m. One-half is hilly and the remainder cultivable.

Capacity—

At 100·0	...	...	9,970,000 c.ft.
95·0	...	...	2,370,000 „
91·24	...	...	200,000 „

Water-spread—

At 100·0	...	...	2,100,000 s.ft.
95·0	..	...	950,000 „
91·24	...	...	200,000 „

The maximum depth is 11·15 ft.

The run-off required to fill the tank is 10·0 inches but the tank is also fed from Modakunkar Tank No. 59/240 by means of a regulator. To fill the Modakunkar group of tanks and this one, a run-off from the gross area of 2·2 inches would suffice to provide the 36,190,000 c.ft. required.

The tank filled nine times between 1900 and 1913.

A dam, a natural weir, exists from 0·105, which requires a low crest wall, as it is irregular; from 181-274 is 93-feet weir; from 274-1544 is an earthen tank, pitched and said to have a core wall; from 1544-1644 a weir of 91 feet (as a rock crops up of 9 feet).

The dam is weak and has breached frequently. It was built between 1837 and 1848 and improved in 1890-92 at a cost of Rs. 4,369.

The storm discharge of the net area excluding overflow from Modakunkar would be 432 cusecs only and the weirs are 289 ft.

There are two sluices, and an outlet in weir.

There are no Government feeders nor distributaries to this tank.

One mile east of milestone 36, Bhim-Barar Road, and opposite the Inspection House at Bhim.

The net and gross catchment area is 1·2 square mile. It is hilly and rocky, with patches of cultivation. The northern side is a low "magri" from which the tank is named.

Capacity—

At 100·00	...	...	5,490,000 c.ft.
95·00	...	...	789,000 „
92·00	...	...	89,000 „

Water-spread—

At 100·00	...	...	1,510,000 s.ft.
95·00	...	...	370,000 „
92·00	...	...	100,000 „

The maximum depth is 10·7 feet.

A run-off of two inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1930 and 1913.

The dam is of earth 1,860 feet long and was built during the famine of 1898-1900 at a cost of Rs. 22,643.

The front face is pitched almost the whole length.

The weir is 213 feet long and is of masonry. The storm overflow would be 946 cusecs, or 4·4 cusecs per foot of weir, giving a depth of 1·2 foot.

The overflow passes into Mewar territory.

There are two sluices.

Little or no irrigation has been done from this tank owing to the poorness of the soil. It should be investigated whether a duct might be made or a reduction in the rate to induce the use of the water.

RATIMAGRI TANK.

No. 96/—

At **MANDLAN**

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (crop)

24° 48' N.; 74° 8' E.

BHIM TANK.

No. 58/239

At **MANDLAN**

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class II (variable).

25° 44½' N.; 74° 7½' E.

Close to Bhim village on its west.

The catchment is 13·14 square miles. There are no Government tanks on its catchment, although there are several village Nadis. It overflows into the Khari Nadi in Mewar territory.

Capacity—

At 100·0	...	...	21,030,000 c.ft.
„ 95·0	...	...	10,040,000 c.ft.
„ 85·0	...	...	130,000 c.ft.

Water-spread—

At 100·0	...	...	2,782,280 s.ft.
„ 95·0	...	...	1,610,000 s.ft.
„ 85·0	...	...	73,600 s.ft.

The maximum depth is 16·9 feet.

A run-off of two inches would fill the tank, but it does not often overflow on account of the numerous nadis above, and has filled only eight times between 1885 and 1913. The dam was made between 1835 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 13,108 and was strengthened from the tank bed in the famine of 1905-1906. The dam is 634 feet long between two hills and the weir is between two hills flanked by masonry dams.

The flood discharge is 5,713 cusecs, or 49 cusecs per foot-run, or a 5·9 foot flood.

There are two sluices, one of which has a masonry duct 156 feet long, the other has a 12 inch sluice valve.

About three miles east of Bhim and half a mile from mile three of the Kaladeh Road.

The catchment area, net and gross, is of hard rocks and hillocks, and is 1.53 square miles.

At 100.00 the capacity is 5,150,000 c.ft. and water-spread 1,360,000 s.ft. The maximum depth is 8.5 ft.

A run-off of 1.4 inch of rain would fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1885 and 1910. The bund is an earthen tank with a face wall of drystone masonry 1,050 feet long, said to have breached in 1876. The original cost was included in Neri tank No. 31/207. It breached and was repaired in 1892.

There are two weirs, one at the western end which is 3 feet higher than the other and is 71 feet long; the other is 73 feet long. They overflow into Neri Tank.

The storm flow is 1,146 cusecs, or 8 cusecs per foot of weir, or 1.8 foot depth.

There is one sluice.

There are no Government feeders nor distributaries.

It is said that the sluice leaks and that no irrigation is done from this tank, but it feeds Neri Tank.

CHHIPIKURI TANK.

No. 32/208

At DHOTI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 44' N.; 74° 9½' E.

NERI TANK.
 No. 31/207
 At DHOTI
 (Todgarh Tehsil).
 Class III (fixed).
 25° 44' N.: 74° 10' E.

Two and a half miles due east of Bhim.
 The net catchment is 0·75 s.m. Above it
 is Chhipikuri Tank of 1·53 s.m. catchment.

The catchment area is rocky and cultiva-
 ble ground.

Capacity—

At weir level ...	...	870,000 c.ft.
„ 89·5 ...	...	6,350,000 c.ft.
„ 84·5 ...	...	2,100,000 c.ft.

Water spread—

At weir level ...	...	1,853,500 s.ft.
„ 89·5 ...	...	689,000 s.ft.
„ 84·5 ...	...	217,000 s.ft.

A run-off from the net area of 5·13 inches
 would be required to fill this tank, but a
 run-off of 2·6 inches from the gross area
 would fill both tanks.

It filled six times between 1885 and 1913.

It was built between 1837 and 1848.

The dam is an earthen one 1,978 feet long.
 It was improved in 1890 and has cost
 Rs. 1,566 + 3,115.

There are two weirs, one 79 feet long,
 and the other 23 feet long of drystone ma-
 sonry 1½ feet higher.

The storm discharge is 1,541 cusecs, or
 2·8 feet on the lower weir.

The overflow is into Mewar territory.

There are two sluices.

There is a feeder 1¼ mile long, but no
 distributary.

Four miles east of Bhim and half a mile north of mile 4, Bhim-Kaladeh Road.

The net and gross catchment is 0.38 s.m., and is rocky and steep.

At 100.0 the capacity is 80,50,000 c.ft., and water-spread 2,130,000 s.ft., at 96.0 the capacity is 1,140,000 s.ft., with a maximum depth of 7.9 feet.

A run off of 9.1 inches is required to fill the tank.

It filled six times between 1885 and 1913.

The dam is 1,500 feet long of earth with masonry face wall. From 100 feet to 554 feet there is a front slope added to stop leakage; it is recommended that slope be added to remaining portion for the same purpose. It was built between 1837 and 1848.

There are two weirs, one between 1,823 and 1,928 or 105 feet long, and one between 1,956 and 2,076, or 120 feet. This latter is blocked by higher ground in front.

The flood discharge is 420 cusecs, or 4 cusecs per foot of weir. The formula would give a flood of 1.2 foot deep on the former and on the latter 1.6 foot. It seems that the single weir is ample.

It overflows into Mewar territory.

There are two sluices in good order and one outlet in the weir.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

BARA TALAB

No. 40/236.

At KALADEH
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).
25° 44' N.: 74° 10½' E.

**BHIL KHERAWALA
or
NADI-BHIL-KHERA**

No. 22/161.

At BHILKHERA
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).
25° 45' N.; 74° 10½' E.

One mile south-east of milestone 3, Bhim Lalpura Road.

The catchment, net and gross, is 0·39 s.m., and is mostly hard and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 260,000 c.ft., the water-spread is 295,000 s.ft., and the maximum depth is 2·7 feet.

A run-off of 0·3 inch would fill the tank, which fills in most years.

The dam is earthen, supported both in front and rear by stone walls constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 100.

It was built between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 100.

The weirs are natural between 0 to 134 and 204 to 265 and are obviously ample.

It overflows into Tejarlai No. 39/235.

There is one sluice, and dam is cut for irrigation purposes.

There are neither feeders nor distributaries.

Alongside and west of mile 5, Bhim-Kaladia Road.

The gross catchment is 1·14 square mile and above it is Nadi Bhilkhera No. 22/161, of which the catchment is ·39 s.m., leaving a net catchment of ·75 s.m. It is hilly and rocky with a little cultivable.

At 100·0 the capacity is 3,890,000 c.ft. and water-spread 1,240,000 s.ft. At 96·0 the capacity is 570,000 c.ft., and water-spread 450,000 s.ft., with a maximum depth of 7·4.

A flow-off from the net catchment of 2·2 inches would fill the tank.

The tank generally fills.

The dam is of earth with core wall lately added, as it so frequently breached. The length is 749 feet. It was built between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs 2,900.

One weir is natural, 10 feet long, and the other is a masonry weir 32 feet long.

The flood discharge of the gross area is 917 cusecs, the weirs being 24 feet long, or 21·8 cusecs per foot-run, or a flood 3·5 feet deep.

It overflows into Mewar territory.

There are two sluices.

TEJARLAI TANK

No. 39/235

At KALADEH

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed)

25° 44' N.; 74° 11' E.

**BARA TALAB
or
PALRANWALA**

68/192

**At PALRAN
(Todgarh Tehsil).**

**Class III (fixed).
25° 45' N.; 74° 11' E.**

One mile north-west of mile 6, Bhim-Kaladin Road.

The net and gross catchment is .56 s.m., two-thirds rocky and hilly and one-third cultivable.

At 100.0 the capacity is 1,870,000 c.ft. and at 96.0 the capacity is 710,000 c.ft.

The maximum depth is 4.8 feet.

A run-off of 1.4 inch would fill the tank.

The tank, however, only filled 12 times in 28 years.

The dam is of earth with face and rear walls of drystone masonry. Its history is not known.

Weirs are 9 feet and 40½ feet of masonry made in gaps between rocks.

The flood discharge is 558 cusecs, or 11.1 per foot-run, which would give a depth of 2.3 feet on the weir.

The overflow is into Samchwal Tank No. 74/214.

There are outlets in one of the weirs.

There are neither feeders nor distributaries to this tank.

The tank is reported to be low, but it does not seem as if there is any irrigation.

Just north of mile $5\frac{3}{4}$, of the Bhim-Kaladia Road. The gross catchment is 1.58 square mile, leaving a net catchment of 1.02 square mile.

The catchment is mostly hilly.

At 100.0 the capacity is 10,040,000 cft., and water-spread 2,100,000 s.ft., at 95.0 the capacity is 240,000 c.ft., and water-spread 180,000 s.ft. The maximum depth is 13.1 feet.

The run-off of the net catchment required to fill the tank is 4.2 inches, and of gross catchment to fill both tanks completely 2.7 inches.

The tank has filled four times only between 1835 and 1913.

The dam is earthen and massive, 650 feet long.

The weir is 75 feet long and the overflow passes into Mewar territory.

The flood discharge of the gross area is 1,174 cusecs, or 15.9 cusecs per foot of weir, or a flood 2.8 feet deep.

There is one sluice only.

There are no Government feeders or distributaries to this tank.

No improvements required to the tank.

SAMCHAWALA TANK

No. 74/214.

At SAMELIA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 44½' N.; 74° 12' E.

SADARLAI TANK

No. 67/191.

At PALRAN

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 45' N.; 74° 12½' E.

Three quarters of a mile north-west of mile 6, Bhim-Kaladia Road.

A useless tank which is always drained off, as it has no cultivable land below it, and its bed is irrigated from a village tank above it.

It was built between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 155.

The water is drained off into Jiliawala Tank No. 29/205.

The flood discharge is 420 cusecs. I should think that the tank should be struck off the Government list.

Just north of mile $6\frac{1}{4}$, Titri Road, and half a mile from a village which is on Bhim-Titri Road.

The gross catchment is 0.61 s.m. On the catchment is Sadarlai Tank No. 67/191, but as this is always drained off it is allowed for; but on the other hand a village tank, Godevia, which has a catchment of .41 s.m., lies above this Tank; about half of this is cultivable, the rest is stony and hilly.

At 96.0 capacity is 670,000 c.ft. and water-spread 480,000 s.ft., at 100.0 the capacity is 3,260,000 c.ft., and water-spread 1,150,000 s.ft. The maximum depth is 8.2 feet.

A run off of 2.8 inches would fill the tank, which filled eight times between 1885 and 1913.

The dam is earthen with face wall of masonry and front slope of earth for most of its length of 1,096 feet. It was built between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 928, and improved in 1868.

The weir is 94 feet long.

The storm discharge of the gross catchment of 61 s.m. is 558 cusecs, or 5.9 cusecs per foot of weir, or 1.5 feet deep.

It overflows into Mewar territory. There is one sluice only, but it is reported weak.

There is no Government feeder or distributary.

JILIAWALA TANK

No. 29/205

At DAHERIAN

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed.)

25° 44½' N.; 74° 12½' E.

TITRIWALA TANK

No. 79/104.

At TITRI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 45½' N.; 74° 13½' E.

Along milestone 8 of Tetri Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 0·6 square mile and is hilly, but with little cultivation.

The capacity of the tank is 3,460,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,190,000 s.ft., and the tank is 7·7 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 2·5 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1885 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and front slope 750 feet long, constructed between the years 1837 and 1848. Cost, Rs. 1,673.

There is one sluice.

The weir is 8 feet in length. The flood discharge is 558 cusecs, or 69·7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 7·5 feet deep.

It overflows into Mewar territory.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

A quarter of a mile west of mile 31½,
Beawar-Dewair Road.

The catchment area is 0.84 square mile,
of which three-fourths is hilly and the rest
cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 5,475,000
c.ft., water-spread 780,000 s.ft., and the
tank is 13.6 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 2.8 in-
ches would fill the tank.

The tank filled nine times between 1892
and 1913.

The dam is of earth strengthened in 1905.
It has a core wall and for some length a
retaining wall. The front slope is pitched,
and was constructed between 1873 and 1848.
The cost is included with that of Tagi Bara
Talao.

There are four sluices.

There is one weir, 124 feet in length. The
flood discharge from the catchment is 730
cusecs, or 6.1 cusecs per foot-run. This
would cause a flood of 1.5 foot deep.

It overflows into Debi Sagar Tank
No. 3/157 at Amner.

There are neither feeders nor Government
distributaries.

BALACHARHAT TANK.

No. 9/162.

At BALACHARHAT
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed.)

25° 46½ N.; 74° 7½ E.

PURANA TALAB.

'81/197

At TOGI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 48' N.; 74° 9' E.

Three quarters of a mile to the east of mile 30, Beawar-Dewair Road, and alongside the Kukra Road.

The catchment area is 1·37 square mile, which is rocky with a burra surface, of which one-tenth is cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 3,513,000 c.ft., water-spread 560,000 s.ft., and the tank is 15 feet deep.

A run-off of 1·1 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 15 times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with face wall and a dry stone retaining wall 195 feet long. It is said to have breached in the year 1867. Cost, Rs. 3,591. It was repaired in the famine of 1890-1892 at a cost of Rs. 575. Total cost, Rs. 4,166.

There is a sluice to this tank.

There are two weirs, 20 and 26 feet respectively, with a combined length of 46 feet. The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,033 cusecs, or 22·4 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3·6 feet deep.

It overflows into Tibana Tank No. 78/199.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Alongside and on the east of mile 30,
Beawar-Dewair Road.

The catchment area is 0.63 square mile,
which is rocky and hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 2,820,000
c.ft., water-spread 428,000 s.ft., and the tank
is 13 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 1.9 inch
would fill the tank.

The tank filled five times between 1885
and 1912.

The dam is of stone in lime masonry 120
feet long, constructed between the years 1837
and 1838, and is said to have breached in
1877 at a cost of Rs. 575. The original cost
is included with Tank No. 81/197.

There is one sluice.

There is a weir 50 feet in length. The
flood discharge from the catchment is 558
cusecs, or 11.2 cusecs per foot-run, which
would cause a flood of 2.3 feet deep. It
overflows into Tibana Tank No. 78/199.

There are neither Government feeders
nor distributaries.

NAYA TALAB.

No. 82/198

At TOGI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 48' N.; 74° 8½' E.

TIBANA TANK

No. 78/199.

At TIBANA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

.25° 49' N.: 74° 8' E.

Three quarters of a mile to the south-east of mile 31, Beawar-Dewair Road.

The gross catchment of this tank is 4.75 square miles, while the net is 1.91 square mile. It is hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 9,120,000 c.ft., the water-spread 1,392,000 s.ft. and the tank is 13.5 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of two inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1885 and 1912.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall for 420 feet in length, and front slope pitched with dry-stone pitching. It was constructed in the years 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 2,664 and improved in the year 1904.

There is a weir 232 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 2,654 cusecs, or 11.4 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.3 feet deep.

It overflows into Debi Sagar Tank No. 3/157.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

Half a mile to the north-west of mile 30, Bhim-Lalpura Road.

The gross catchment is 8.65 square miles, whereas the net is 3.90 square miles and is hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 18,060,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,850,000 s.ft., and the tank is 22.1 feet deep.

A run-off from the net catchment of 2.0 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1895 and 1912.

The dam is of masonry stone in lime, constructed between the years 1837 and 1848, and improved and repaired in the year 1872 and during the famine of 1890-92. Cost, Rs. 2,267 + Rs. 3,847 + Rs. 4,979. Total cost, Rs. 11,093.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 323 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 4,161 cusecs, or 12.9 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.5 feet deep.

It overflows into Kakariya Rapat No. 80/195.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

DEBI SAGAR

No. 3/157.

At AMNER
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (crop).

25° 46' N.; 74° 91' E.

**AKHAI-JIT-GARH TANK
OF AJITGARHWALA**

No. 11157.

**At AKHAI-JIT-GARH
(Todgarh Tehsil).**

Class II (Variable).

25° 47' N.; 74° 11' E.

To the west of and alongside mile 6 of Bhim-Lalpura Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 8.49 square miles, which is rocky and hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 22,660,000 c.ft., water-spread 2,630,000 s.ft., and the tank is 22 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 1.1 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 21 times between 1885 and 1913.

The dam is a weir or Rapat 171 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 4,107 cusecs, or 24.0 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.7 feet deep.

It overflows into Kundia-ki-Rapat No. 2/158.

There are four sluices, of which one has a masonry duct 100 feet long.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

Three-quarters of a mile south-east of milestone 6, Bhim-Lalpura Road.

The gross catchment is 9.35 square miles, while the net is 86 square miles. It is rocky and hilly.

The capacity of the tank was originally 12,469,000 c.ft, water-spread 2,882,000 s.ft., and the tank is, 10.2 feet deep, but it has silted up and is now only 4 ft. deep, so the run-off of half-an-inch from the net catchment will now fill the tank.

The tank filled 15 times between 1892 and 1913 and now practically always fills.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall 329 feet long, constructed between the years 1837 and 1848. The cost is included with tank No. 1.

There are two weirs, 9.7 and 45 ft., with the combined length of 142 feet.

The flood discharge is 4,371 cusecs, or 20.8 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.4 feet deep.

It overflows into Kakariya Tank No. 80/195.

There are three outlets in the Rapat.

This tank is useless for direct irrigation purposes, as it has nearly silted up. Water is let through it from Akhaijitgarh tank for irrigating the land below.

KUNDIA-KI RAPAT

No. 2/158

At AKHAI JIT GARH

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class II (Variable).

25° 46' N.; 74° 12' E.

DARA RAPAT

No 65/252

At NALOI LALPURA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 49' N.; 74° 13' E.

One and half mile north of Lalpura and milestone 8 of the Bhim-Lalpura Road.

The catchment area is 0·53 square mile, which is hilly.

The capacity of the tank is 420,000 c.ft., water-spread 250,000 s.ft., and the tank is 5 feet deep.

A run-off from its catchment of 0·2 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 18 times between 1885 and 1913.

The Rapat is of masonry 112 ft. in length, of which 61 feet forms a weir constructed between 1837 and 1848. It is much silted up. The cost is included with tank No. 64/251 (Ratabhata).

The weir is 61 feet in length and discharges 683 cusecs, or 10·4 cusecs per foot-run. This would cause a flood of 2·2 feet deep.

It overflows into Lalpura Tank No. 63/250.

There is no sluice.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

Alongside mile 8 of Bhim-Lalpura Road.

The gross catchment is 5.63 square miles, while the net is 5.05 square miles. It is mostly hilly with little cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 9,876,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,713,000 s.ft., and the tank is 11½ feet deep.

A run-off from the net catchment of 0.8 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1900 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall constructed between the years 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 7,781. It was repaired during the famine of 1890-92 at a cost of Rs. 1,273. Total expenditure incurred, Rs. 9,054.

There are two sluices.

There is a weir 212 feet in length. The flood discharge from the catchment is 3,003 cusecs, or 14.1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2.7 feet deep.

It overflows into Rata Bhata Tank No. 64/251.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

LALPURA TANK

No. 63/250.

At NALOI LALPURA
(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 47' N.; 74° 13' E.

RATA BHATA

No. 64/251

At NALOI LALPURA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed.)

25° 47' N.; 74° 13' E.

Alongside mile $9\frac{1}{2}$ of Bhim-Kaladia Road, one mile south of Lalpura, and just north of mile $9\frac{1}{2}$ of the Titri Road.

The gross catchment is 6.60 square miles, while the net is 0.97 square mile. It is mostly hilly, only about one-fifth being cultivable.

The capacity of the tank is 373,000 c.ft., water-spread 191,000 s.ft., and the tank is 4.7 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of .20 inch would fill the tank.

The tank easily fills.

The dam is of masonry constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 1,660.

There are four sluices, of which three are buried in silt and only one used.

There is one weir. The central part of the Rapat is 149 feet in length. The flood discharge from the gross catchment is 3,397 cusecs, or 22.8 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 3.6 feet deep. It overflows into Kakaria Tank No. 80/195.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Half a mile east of Lalpura-Kaladia circuit Road, and two miles from Lalpura and south of mile 9 of Titri Road.

The gross catchment is 29·16 square miles, while the net is 4·56 square miles. Of the net one-fifth is cultivable and the rest hilly and rocky.

The capacity of the tank is 6,337,000 c.ft., water-spread 1,330,000 s.ft., and tank is 12·3 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of '6 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 11 times between 1885 and 1915.

The dam is of masonry constructed between the years 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 1236. It breached in the year 1887 and was repaired during the famine of 1890-1892 at a cost of Rs 1838. Total expenditure incurred, Rs. 3,074.

There are two sluices.

Part of the dam, i.e., 2·19 feet, acts as a weir. The flood discharge from the catchment is 10,304 cusecs, or 43·1 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 5·5 feet deep.

It overflows into Mewar territory.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries. The high flood observed in 1908 was said to be 6½ feet.

**RAPAT KAKARIYA
Or
KAKARIA TANK**

No. 80/195.

At TITRI

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 46½' N.; 74° 12' E.

NAYA TALAB

No. 33/237

At GHATA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 46½' N.; 74° 15' E.

Two miles east of Lalpura.

The tank is three-quarters of a mile north-west of the village.

The net and gross catchment is 1·84 square mile, of which three-fourths is hilly and but one-fourth cultivable high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 2,410,000 c.ft., water-spread 897,000 s.ft., and the tank is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep.

A run-off of 0·5 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled 12 times between 1893 and 1913.

The dam is of earth with masonry face wall and drystone retaining wall constructed between 1837 and 1848 at a cost of Rs. 2,093.

There are three sluices.

There is a weir 28 feet in length. The flood discharge is 1,308 cusecs, or 46·7 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 5·7 feet deep.

It overflows into Mewar territory.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries

DEWAIR SYSTEM.

TODGARH TEHSIL.

DEWAIR SYSTEM.

TODGARH TEHSIL

Class.	Serial No.	Page No.	No. of tank.	NAME OF TANK.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	CATCHMENT AREA.		Capacity. C ft	Run-off. Inches.	Flood over Weir. Cusecs	Length of Weir. feet	Depth Chrt feet.	POSITION OF TANK.		REMARKS.
						Net.	Gross						Latitude	Longitude.	
I	1	105	88/	Hodli rapat ...	Devair ...	2 20	...	570,000	0.1	1,491	100	2.8	25° 25½'	73° 52½'	
I	2	106	89/	Uperli rapat ...	" ...	1 00	...	620,000	0.2	825	207	1.2	25° 25'	73° 53'	
III	3	107	35/148	Khokra-wala ...	Gudha-kesha ...	0.04	...	500,000	5.4	11	87	0.	25° 22'	73° 48½'	
III	4	108	41/122	Ghamola ...	Kala-gumun ...	.24	...	2,030,000	3.6	292	6	5.9	25° 18'	73° 52'	
III	5	100	42/123	Khara ...	" ...	.72	...	1,930,000	1.1	644	7	8.9	25° 18'	73° 51½'	

Class	I	2
"	II	nil.
"	III	3
Miscellaneous	...	nil.
Total	-	5

One-quarter of a mile to the south-east of milestone 66 of Todgarh-Dewair Road.

The net and gross catchment area is 2·2 square miles, which is cultivable and undulating high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 570,000 c.ft., water-spread 167,320 s.ft., and the tank is 9·90 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 0·1 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled frequently between 1890 and 1912. The overflow runs into Mewar territory.

The dam or Rapat, constructed in 1890-91, is of lime masonry. Cost, Rs. 2,163.

There is no sluice but outlets.

There is a weir 100 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 1,491 cusecs, or 14·91 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood of 2·8 feet deep.

There are neither Government feeders nor distributaries.

HETLI RAPAT

No. 88/

At DEWAIR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (Crop).

25° 25' N.: 73° 52' E.

UPERLI RAPAT.

No 89/

At DAWAIR

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class I (crop).

25° 25' N.; 73° 53' E.

One mile one furlong to the south-east of milestone 66 of Dewair-Todgarh Road.

The net and gross catchment area is one square mile, which is partly hilly and partly cultivable and high ground.

The capacity is 620,000 c.ft., water-spread 176,181 s.ft., and the tank is 9·90 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 0·20 inch would fill the tank.

The tank fills frequently.

The overflow runs into Mewar.

The Rapat or dam, constructed in the famine of 1890-91, is of stone masonry in lime. Cost, Rs. 868.

There is no sluice but outlets.

There is a weir 207 feet long.

The flood discharge from the catchment is 825 cusecs, or 4·0 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 1·2 feet deep.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Five miles to the south-west of Dewair Police Station and half a furlong to the south-west of Gudha Kesha.

The catchment area is 0.04 square mile, which is hilly and undulating.

The capacity of the tank is 500,000 c.ft, water-spread 64,968 square feet, and the tank is 12.57 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 5.4 inch would fill the tank.

The tank filled four times between 1892 and 1913. The overflow runs into Mewar territory and meets the Gomti River.

The dam is of earth with lime masonry face wall and dry stone retaining wall 233 feet long. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848 and repaired in 1873. Cost, Rs. 205.

There is one sluice.

There is only one weir 87 feet long.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 11 cusecs.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

KHOKRAWALA TANK.

No. 35/148.

At GUDHAKESHA

(Todgarh Tehsil).

Class III (fixed).

25° 22' N.; 73° 48' E.

GHAMELA TANK.

No 41/122.

At KALAGUMAN
(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed).

25° 18' N.: 73° 52' E.

Eleven and a half miles to the south of Dewair Police Station.

The catchment area is 0·24 square mile, which is partly hilly and high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 2·03 c.ft., water-spread 676,200 s.ft., and the tank is 8·02 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 3·6 inches would fill the tank.

The tank filled 14 times between 1885 and 1913. The overflow runs into Mewar territory.

The dam is of earth with dry masonry face wall, 900 feet long. It was constructed between 1873 and 1848. Cost, Rs. 462.

There is no sluice. Irrigation is being carried through a gap in the bund. There is no weir but flood through a cutting 6 r.ft. in the dam.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 292 cusecs, or 28 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 5·9 feet deep.

It overflows into Mewar.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

Twelve and three-eighth miles to the south-east of mile 60 of Todgarh-Dewair Road.

The catchment area is 0.72 square mile, which is hilly and high ground.

The capacity of the tank is 1,930,000 c.ft., water-spread 4,26,196 s.ft., and the tank is 7.82 feet deep.

A run-off from the catchment of 1.1 inch would fill the tank.

The tank fills frequently. The overflow runs into Mewar.

The dam is of earth with dry stone face wall, 565 feet long. It was constructed between 1837 and 1848.

There is no sluice or outlet, the water for irrigation being carried by cutting dam.

There is no weir, a gap 7 ft. wide discharging water.

The flood discharge of the catchment is 644 cusecs, or 92 cusecs per foot-run, which would cause a flood 7.0 feet deep.

It overflows into Mewar territory.

There are neither Government distributaries nor feeders.

KHARA TANK

No. 42/128.

At KALA GUMAN

(Todgarh Tehsil.)

Class III (fixed).

25° 18' N.; 73° 51½' E.